

The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 29.65

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

Copyright, 1914 by the Proprietor.

September 1, 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 84, 2 p.m. 90
Humidity " 77, " 50

September 1, 1914. Temperature 5 a.m. 78, 2 p.m. 83
Humidity " 91, " 73

2890 號二十月六年寅甲

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1914.

式字國 號一月人英西曆

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
\$36 PER ANNUM.

TO-DAY'S

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

GERMAN DESTRUCTION AT LOUVAIN; AMERICA INDIGNANT.

POSITION OF THE ALLIES STRONGER THAN EVER.

Germans Lose 900 Men in Naval Fight.

[Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph."]

America Indignant at German Destruction.

Bombay, Sept. 1, 1.30 a.m.
The destruction wrought by the Germans in Louvain has aroused intense indignation in America, where the Press compares the German method with those of the Japanese, who gave notice of the blockade of Tsingtau.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

Alarmist Reports Disproved.

Aug. 31, 4.20 a.m.

Lord Kitchener's statement regarding the four days' battle has completely disposed of the healthy growing crop of alarmist reports regarding the situation in France.

The Allies now occupy a line extending from the south of the Somme inland along the river and past the fort of La Fere and Lion, then eastward towards Metz.

The correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph at Amiens says that the new line of the Allies is infinitely stronger than any held before, while the disproportion in numbers has been reduced.

Fighting is reported from Bapaume, twenty-five miles from Amiens.

Fresh Troops Fight Russia.

Aug. 31, 3.5 p.m.

A Russian official report says that fresh German troops have appeared on the frontier and have taken the offensive at some places.

The battle continues along the whole Austrian front.

The Russians have assumed the offensive south of Lublin, marching through country which is covered with Austrian corpses.

Some of the troops have been fighting for a week, but the vigour of their attacks is unabated.

The Russians have captured numerous guns and quick-firers and are steadily advancing on Lemberg, the capital of the Austrian province of Galicia.

Battle of Heligoland: Casualties.

Aug. 31, 12.30 a.m.

The official account of the Heligoland naval action says that small cruisers and destroyers damaged the German.

Some of the British ships were knocked about by the superior gun power and strength of the individual British ships told.

The crews of the five German vessels sunk totalled twelve hundred, of whom nine hundred perished.

Australia's Second Contingent.

Aug. 31, 3.5 p.m.

Australia has decided to raise a second contingent.

LOCAL ITEMS.

D.C.L.I. Efforts Appreciated.

A Respite Order issued by Major-General F. H. Kelly, C.B. to-day, contains the following:—

The G.O.C. desires to place on record his satisfaction of the excellent report he has received from Captain Armstrong, R.N., of the way in which the detachment of the 2nd Bn. D.C.L.I., under Captain Ward and Lieutenant Marshall, carried out their duties as Marines on H.M.S. Triumph, from 5th to 25th August, 1914.

RUSSIA'S QUARREL WITH AUSTRIA.

Servia as Catapaw.

Why should Russia mobilise? Why should she be prepared to attack Austria for attacking Servia? It was not always thus. In 1812 Russia returned the Servian race under the Turkish yoke for the sake of Bessarabia. In 1830 when the Czar was invited to arbitrate between Turkey and Servia in the dispute over the fortresses, he did not hesitate to arbitrate them to Turkey. In 1833, when preparing to attack Turkey in the name of Orthodox Christianity and the Balkan slave races, Russia offered Bosnia and Herzegovina to Austria if she would only keep neutral, and in 1878 the Czar actually made over these two countries to Austria as the price of the latter's neutrality in the coming war with Turkey. King Milan was perfectly justified in saying that his country had ever served as the small change with which Russia settled her accounts.

Austria is the aim in the sudden change. Time was when Austria, as the heir of the Roman Empire and the bulwark of Europe against the Turk, dreamed of a great empire in the Balkans. The dream faded as a new Power arose in the North which claimed the right to Byzantine succession and posed as the defender of the Orthodox oppressed by the infidels. In 1875 Russia asked Bismarck point blank whether Germany would remain neutral if she were to attack Austria, and it was because Bismarck decided for Austria that the Czar went down to Reichstadt and bought off Austria by the Bosnia-Herzegovina deal. Yet no sooner did Russia appear under the walls of Constantinople and extort the Treaty of San Stefano than Austria immediately demanded new "compensation" in the shape of an "autonomous" Macedonia, with Salonika under her protectorate, and it was only because the treaty of San Stefano was itself upset that Austria did not at that time obtain from the hands of Russia the long-desired outlet on the Aegean. Thus these curious relations went on from decade to decade, jealousy leading to agreements at somebody's else's expense. "My brother the Emperor Charles V. and I," said the French King, "are perfectly in accord; we both desire Metz."

The Rupture.
It came at last to a definite rupture. In 1907 Russia, beaten in the Far East and turning once more her attention to the Balkans, decided to seek emancipation from the Austrian paralysis and concluded an agreement with England. Austria's reply came at the beginning of 1908 in the shape of a denunciation of the Balkan status quo. A railway was to be built through the Sanjak of Novi Bazar, and Austria was to garrison in the fruit of her diplomacy at the Berlin Congress. Russia was not as yet in a position to reply effectively, and M. Volovsk sought to patch up the old agreement by offering the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina in exchange for help in obtaining the freedom of the Dardanelles. Austria agreed, but instead of acting simultaneously with her partner she annexed the provinces straight away, leaving Russia to help herself as best she could.

Russia swore eternal enmity to the Danubian Monarchy, immediately settled her outstanding disputes with Japan (thus leaving her rear), and began to prepare for a struggle with Austria. The specific form in which she threatened her political aims was the Pan-Slavism, the time directed against the Dual Monarchy, which contained such a vast number of Slavs. She once more came forward as the grand protector of the Slavs—she who has betrayed every one of them—and it was in this capacity that she stood sponsor to the Bulgaro-Servian alliance, directed as it was so much against Austria as against Turkey. It was under Russian auspices that the Pan-Serb propaganda was carried on in the countries under the Hapsburg sceptre. No wonder that a blow directed against Servia is felt by Russia as directed against her. Servia has been Russia's catapaw.

GERMAN RESERVES IN HARBIN.

SEVERE MEASURES BY THE AUTHORITIES.

Treatment of Homeward Mails.

Harbin Aug. 15.

As Austria has declared war on Russia, an order has been issued by General Allenstein that all Austrian subjects must leave the Chinese Eastern Railway area. There is an Austrian colony of over 500 here in Harbin; most of them, however, are of the lower classes and live a "hand to mouth" existence. Practically all Germans have now left, but quite a number of the more prominent members have been arrested, as they are reserve officers. At present they are confined in the military prison, but I am informed that they will be sent shortly to Russia, first to Irkutsk and afterwards to Archangel. Among the arrested are certain members of large German firms.

Several German and Austrian families wished to take up their residence in Fuchien, the Chinese city of Harbin, lying adjacent to Harbin Pistan, but the Chinese authorities will not permit this, as Fuchien is not an open treaty port and China has declared her neutrality. This being the case, I understand that many who are free from military service and women and children, are going to Changchun.

Price of Food.

Feeling in the city against the Germans is very bitter, and all signboards, shop fittings, etc., bearing German lettering have been removed. The Austrian Consular Agent left last evening southwards. Every train for Changchun is crowded with passengers, who are all obliged to show their passports. Manchurian export trade is absolutely at a standstill, and there is no business doing, money being very tight indeed. The Russo-Asiatic Bank is now the only Russian bank from which money can be got. The price for all kinds of foodstuffs is going up day by day, and such commodities as meat, sugar, and tea, which are used by every Russian, are likely to double their original cost at no distant date.

Via Petersburg or Suez.

Mails arriving here through the Chinese Post Office from China during the past week and destined for Europe, have all been returned south again by the Chinese Post Office for shipment via Suez. The Russian Post Office is, however, forwarding mails to St. Petersburg, where the Postal authorities will decide how to send them on further. Three Britons returning to England passed through yesterday, having left Shanghai for Vladivostok by one of the Russian Volunteer Fleet's boats. On their arrival at Nagasaki, the Agent detained the boat from proceeding to Vladivostok, so they were forced to take a Japanese steamer from Moji to Lany and come on by train through Changchun. They booked through from here to St. Petersburg and will then endeavour to get to England by the sea route. There is a risk, of course, but it is no greater than going via Suez.

Condition of Vladivostok Line.
I have interviewed a passenger who was held up between here and Vladivostok owing to the damage done by the recent rains to the track. It appears there were sixteen wash-outs in all between Mandchou and Asihito caused by freshets, numerous culverts, small bridges, etc., being swept away. At the station of Hundadosee nine passenger trains were held up, the longest six days in all. Some 5,000 passengers were delayed, but there was no inconvenience in obtaining food, the Chinese Eastern Railway paying each 1st class passenger Rs. 2.50, 2nd class 1.50, 3rd class 1.00, 4th class 0.50.

General Howarth.
General Howarth has already left St. Petersburg and is due here shortly to resume his charge of the Chinese Eastern Railway. It is stated that he carries with him certain powers and instructions from his Government, but nothing definite will be known until after his arrival.—N. C. Daily News.

DIARY OF THE WAR.

(Continued from Extra.)

Belgian Army retired to Antwerp in good order and is ready to co-operate with the Allies. Understood that British arrange £10,000,000 loan to Belgium. Germany not yet replied to Japanese ultimatum.

August 22.—Ceylon Planters' Association gives a million lbs of tea for the Imperial Troop. Eighteen German officers and 432 men (prisoners) leave Bruges for Dunkirk, their destination being said to be England. Servians gain complete victory over Austrians near Loznitsa in a four days' battle.

August 22.—Germans impose tax levies of £2,000,000 and £8,000,000 respectively on Provinces of Liege and City of Brussels. Canadian House of Commons pass war appropriation of \$50,000,000. Servians rout Austrians along the Drava. Russian successes reported at Gumbinnen and in Galicia. France protests against German use of dum-dum bullets. Press Bureau announces that military position of Allies is satisfactory. Germans occupy Alost and Western. German artillery attack on Namur begun.

August 23.—Russians capture Goldap and Insterburg. British and French Loans of £10,000,000 to Belgium announced. Mediterranean declared free of hostile ships. Admiralty announces that Germans continue to scatter mines indiscriminately upon ordinary trade routes. Japan declares war on Germany.

August 24.—French Foreign Minister announces that contact has been established between the forces all along the line without advantage to either side. Japan begins bombardment of Tsingtau. Russians occupy Arva, west of Lach. Servians clear the country at Loznitsa, Lesnitsa and Sombatz. Leaving Austrian soldiers, Servians ready to cross the Save and invade Hungary. Big battle in progress between allies and Germans; Earl of Leven dangerously wounded. Namur falls to Germans. Charles not taken and re-taken.

August 25.—Italian Premier announces that Italy will not abandon neutrality. Heavy fighting in Belgium between Allied forces and Germany; enormous losses; British casualties total 2,000. British and French forces fall back on covering positions; Germans unable to carry out counter-attack. Four Namur forts still intact. Germans bombard Malines, but Belgians retaliate and drive them towards Valverde.

August 26.—Announced that Prince Leopold Frederick, uncle of the Kaiser, was killed in action during the big battle. Belgians rally out of Antwerp and drive three German divisions back ten miles from neighbourhood of Malines. Russians continue on offensive on East Prussian frontier, German forces being compelled to retreat on Konigsberg. Announced from New York that Kaiser instructs Tientsin garrison to defend the position to their utmost. Field Marshal von der Goltz appointed Military Governor of the occupied part of Belgium. Canadian Patriotic Fund rapidly mounting, Toronto City alone contributing \$2,700.00. German occupy Lunville. German attempt on Nancy fail. French successfully resist German attack on southern frontier, enemy retiring all along the line. Russian advance in East Prussia continues. Togoland surrenders to British. Women of Canada present to admiralty a naval hospital.

August 27.—H. M. S. Highflyer sinks German armed liner Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. De laed report published describing the events prior to the rupture in Anglo-German relations. British marines land at Omdurman. Austrians evacuate the Sanjak of Novibazar. Address moved in House of Commons expressing sympathy and admiration at Belgians' heroism.

August 28.—British Fleet sinks three German cruisers and two destroyers off Heligoland. Russians secure victory at Raminia and approach within 20 miles of Lemberg, capturing 4,000 prisoners. Announced that the German completely invest Konigsberg. Belgian rout a German Army Corps, which withdraws in disorder to Louvain.

August 29.—German troops being withdrawn from Belgium, owing to Russian advances. Earl Kitchener announces that two Divisions and a Cavalry Division from India are being sent to France. Recruiting for Earl Kitchener's second 100,000 men proceeding briskly.

August 30.—Asia, in German Samoa, surrenders to a conditional force from New Zealand. Earl Kitchener makes important statement regarding position of Allies, completely disposing of alarmist reports.

August 31.—Allies occupy line extending from mouth of the Somme inland along the river, past the fortresses of La Fere and Laon, towards Mezieres. Fighting reported at Bapaume, 25 miles from Amiens. Fresh German troops appear along Russian frontier; battle continues along whole Austrian front.

YOKOHAMA AND THE WAR.

DISARRAY OF ALL BUSINESS.

Panic of the Silk Districts.

Yokohama, Aug. 14.
The persistent rumours in circulation that Japan is to be engaged in a war with Germany are positively playing havoc with the money market locally. The banks have stopped selling gold and remittances are difficult to get through. Money changers have been reaping a harvest, their small stocks of gold fetching exorbitant prices. Shanghai and Chinese bank notes are very difficult to dispose of and when accepted, the discount is heavy. The best rate available is about 1/25 for M. & S. 100.—Tientsin and the humble holiday-maker are the chief buyers.

TELEGRAMS

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

Australia has decided to raise a second contingent.

The destruction in Louvain has aroused intense indignation in America.

In the naval engagement off Heligoland 900 Germans perished.

The Allies' new line is said to be infinitely stronger than any held before.

Fresh German troops have arrived on the Russian frontier and taken the offensive in some places.

The battle between Russians and Austrians continues along the whole Austrian front.

The Russians have captured numerous guns and quick-firers and are steadily advancing on Lemberg.

Earl Kitchener's statement has completely disposed of the steadily growing crop of alarmist reports regarding the situation in France.

NEWS.

Latest Volunteer Orders are given to-day.

Further war items from exchanges appear to-day.

Interesting notes on the crisis appear on page 4.

General news and an article on German strategy in Belgium will be found on page 3.

"Our Controversies" appears on page 2, log book on page 6 and commercial news on page 9.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijon Theatre 9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre 9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijon Theatre 9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre 9.15 p.m.
Friday, September 4.
Sale of dress materials—G. P. Lambers, Sales Rooms, 11 a.m.
Saturday, September 19.
H. K. and Shanghai Bank.
Extraordinary general meeting of shareholders—City Hall—noon.

In Fukushima, and other silk districts, a regular panic has occurred, owing to the drop in prices. From Y. 1,000 per bale, the price has fallen to Y. 700. The export of silk is practically suspended.

Copper is from 23 to 5 per ton lower. Tea is likewise affected. Foreign shipowners are being hit very badly. One large British firm was without money for a week and was unable to meet its vessel's coal bill. The only vessels sailing on schedule are those of American and Japanese lines. P. M. S. Siberia left the night before last for San Francisco, via Honolulu, carrying a full cargo. Large quantities of tea, 1,000 bales of silk and 700 tons of people are said to be on board, besides a full complement of passengers, a great number of whom are Austrian and Hungarian reservists. The T. K. K. S. Chiyo Maru is due to sail to-day for America, also very heavily laden and without a vacant berth. It was at first given out that she was to have been held back.

Business generally is at a standstill. A few contracts may be completed, but beyond the above shipments, exports are very slack.

A part of the Japanese fleet remains just outside here and is ready to steam away at a moment's notice.—N. C. Daily News.

NOTICES

WILLIAM BRIGGS & SONS, LTD.,
DUNDEE.

BITUMINOUS PAINT and ENAMEL

THE WORLD'S BEST AND CHEAPEST.
ANTI-CORROSIVE FOR IRON AND STEEL.
Used on the Forth and Tay Bridges.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.
SOLE AGENTS.

OREGON PINE LUMBER.
LARGE STOCK OF ALL SIZES ON HAND.

UNION WATERBOAT CO., LTD.
CONTRACTORS TO HIS MAJESTY'S NAVY.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.
General Managers.
Telephone No. 41.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

New Scheme for Children's Early Endowment:—
Principal features: Small Premium, Liberal Surrender Value, No Medical Examination, Return of Premium in the Event of Death and Numerous Options at the Age of 25.
Write for Pamphlet and Full Particulars to
DODWELL & CO. LTD., Agents.

ASTHMA

CAN Be Cured.

THEN why be half-suffocated, and sit up all night coughing and gasping for breath when a SINGLE DOSE OF

NOBBS' ASTHMA CURE

will give you certain, prompt relief and ensure a good night's rest? This, the only genuine cure for Asthma, discovered by Mr. NOBBS, a qualified Chemist, and a sufferer for many years, will, if taken when necessary, effect a radical cure of this erstwhile incurable malady.

Obtainable at Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd. and all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

Price \$2.50 per bottle.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.
In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
General Managers.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1910

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

THE LONDON DIRECTORY
(Published Annually)

Enables traders throughout the World to communicate direct with English

MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS in each class of goods. Besides being a complete commercial guide to London & its suburbs, the directory contains lists of

EXPORT MERCHANTS with the Goods they ship, and the Colonial and Foreign Markets they supply.

STEAMSHIP LINES arranged under the ports to which they sail, and indicating the approximate sailings.

PROVINCIAL TRADE NOTICES of leading Manufacturers, Merchants, etc., in the principal provincial towns & industrial centres of the United Kingdom.

A copy of the current edition will be forwarded, freight paid, on receipt of Postal Orders for 20s.

Dealers seeking Agencies can advertise their trade cards for £1, or larger advertisements from £5.

Dr. C. L. CHOW.

DENTAL Surgeon
No. 20, Queen's Road,
Central, Hongkong.

WING KEE & CO.

47-49, Connaught Rd.
SHIP CHANDLERS
PROVISION & COAL
MERCHANTS
Hongkong, 8th October, 1913.

NOTICES

DRAGON CYCLE DEPOT.

MOTOR CARS FOR HIRE AND FOR SALE.

PROMPT SERVICE.

TEL 482

WE "EXPRESS" TO ANY ADDRESS.

We Clear, Ship, Pack, Carry
Transport, Store, Insure.

WE FORWARD TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

HONGKONG PARCEL, EXPRESS & STORAGE CO.

Telephone 1208.

3, Duddell Street.

HOTELS.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL
AND
GRILL ROOM.

Hongkong, July 14, 1914.

J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.

GRAND HOTEL.

QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

THE COOLEST PLACE IN TOWN.
REAL COLD ICED DRINKS.

THE GRAND HOTEL ORCHESTRA WILL PLAY SELECTIONS DURING Tiffin and Dinner and at intervals during the day.

SPECIAL MONTHLY TERMS TO RESIDENTS.

Phone No. 197.

F. REICHMANN,

Tel. Address "COMFORT."

PROPRIETOR.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

CENTRAL LUNCHEON.

All Electric Trains Pass Entrance.
One Minute's Walk from Ferry. Telephones on All Floors.
Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting.
European Baths and Sanitary Buildings.
Hot and Cold Water System throughout.
Best of Food and Service.
Hotel Launch meets all Steamers.
R. H. NORTH, Manager.
Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA" Tel 373

THE CARLTON HOTEL.

PERFECT SANITATION

High Class Accommodation for Families at Moderate Prices; Those desiring Economy combined with comfort, Quiet and a Most Refined Home, Free from Household Annoyances, should inspect these Residential Quarters.

Luxuriously furnished Lounge, Drawing, Reading & Writing Rooms.

Under Personal Management of
O. E. OWEN, Proprietor.

Try Our 1st Grade Guaranteed Australian Butter. Absolutely the Best Imported—75 cts. per lb. Coffee 70 cts. per lb. For the Best Cakes, Scones, Bread, Coffee, Meals a la Carte and Table d'Hôte, Afternoon Teas, Ices, Milk, and Cold Minerals. Only at

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE.

Grand Hotel de l'Europe, Singapore.
BEST SITUATED HOTEL IN TOWN.

EVERY ROOM HAS A BATH-ROOM; DRESSING ROOM ATTACHED.

MOST UP TO DATE SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS.

Under the New Management of
F. P. BAUR, late SAVOY HOTEL, LONDON.

NEW MACAO HOTEL,
PRAYA GRANDE, MACAO.

The above Hotel will be opened on August 1st, 1914, under new proprietorship and European Management. The Hotel now offers for Residents and Tourist, excellent accommodation. Large dining room facing the sea. It has been entirely renovated throughout and newly furnished, and is now up-to-date in every respect. Large and airy rooms, excellent sanitary arrangements, Hot and Cold Baths, electric light and fans. Private and Public Bar and Billiards. Terms Moderate. For further information apply to, Tel. Add. "Phoenix." O. C. MOORSO.

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN.

P. LUNKET'S GAP

The Peak.

Near the Tram Terminus.

Tel. 59.

For Terms apply to the

MANAGER, Hongkong, 18th July, 1913.

MEE CHEUNG

ART PHOTOGRAPHER
HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE NO. 1013.

NOTICES

S.O.A.E.O.

THE FAR EAST OXYGEN & ACETYLENE CO., LTD.

We beg to notify our customers that our expert French welder having returned to the Colony, we are again able to undertake all work pertaining to autogenous welding.

Oxygen and acetylene gas, also blowpipes, for sale from stock in Hongkong.

For particulars apply to:—

A.B. THE SWEDISH TRADING CO. IN CHINA LTD.

AGENTS.

YORK BUILDING (TOP FLOOR.)

Telephone: Office 171
Workshop Office 1033

OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

South China Morning Post.

House Rents.

War is undoubtedly a serious matter to scores of families both in Great Britain and in the outlying possessions. In view of the many disadvantages and inconveniences which it brings with it it is refreshing to turn to one phase in which perhaps the "man in the street" is likely to benefit. The question of house rents has long been an important one, and one, it may be said, that has not wanted for agitation. While it is yet premature to predict eventual results from the property which lies idle because of the calling-out of European residents in the colony it is true that many houses are now vacant. Whereas for years the demand for houses of moderate rental has exceeded the supply, the situation is now the reverse and each prospective tenant has the choice of many residences which are within the demands of a moderate purse.

Daily Press.

Chinese Trade.

The equipping of Chinese arsenals and mints will be at a standstill altogether now, and it is not likely that the craze for installing electric light in provincial cities will be quite so pronounced; these are, however, among the chief of the outlets for Germany's staple exports in China, and now is the time for British mercantile associations to start that policy of "nursing" the places that are likely to provide favourable openings that have proved so advantageous to Germany. With the Press a going institution, it should be worth making an effort to secure for Great Britain the trade in printing machines; in the many centres where electric light has been installed there always exists a demand for electric appliances which has, so far, been satisfied very largely from German sources—but there is no need to enumerate the various branches of trade that have hitherto been to a disproportionate extent in German hands and should now be won over as British. If, however, German trade in China is to be captured by British firms, they cannot expect to be entirely successful unless they follow the German example of paying the same close attention to the minor and miscellaneous articles of commerce as to the more imposing staples of industry.

China Mail.

The War.

The Germans adopted the aggressive and the result proves that the French and British gave at least as much as they got. They still hold their ground well, and with the assistance of reinforcements should continue to do so. British home and British Imperial troops will soon be to hand and the "invincible" German Army will then know what it is to fight against something approaching their numerical strength. Before that time arrives the Germans may advance somewhat nearer Paris, but it seems more probable that the Russians will be nearer Berlin. Already the enemy is weakening in central Belgium and trekking off towards East Prussia where assistance is much needed by their compatriots, who have lost Gumbinnen, Iltis, Allenstein and other important German towns, to say nothing of thousands of men and a very large number of guns. In fact, the Russians are acquitting themselves most gallantly. The Belgians continue to withstand successfully the attacks of the enemy and everything points to a speedy termination of their misfortunes. In every respect the Allies have good reason to feel jubilant, the flowing tide of victory is with them and the decline and fall of German pretensions is fast approaching.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co.

ESTAB

1864

SOLE AGENTS FOR

B.L. WHISKIES

Gold and White Labels.

PURITY, FLAVOUR AND QUALITY
GUARANTEED.

**YOU WANT A MOTOR CAR?
ALL RIGHT.**

PHONE 1036

THE EXILE GARAGE.

33-35 DES VOEUX ROAD,

Where You will get Expert Service and every Satisfaction

PHONE **RAMSEY & CO.** No. 1683.

12, POTTINGER STREET, HONGKONG.
TYPEWRITER TIPS.

YOUR TYPIST IS AN EXCELLENT TYPIST BUT HE IS NOT A MECHANIC! DO NOT EXPECT HIM TO KEEP HIS MACHINE ALWAYS IN FIRST CLASS CONDITION. LET US DO IT FOR YOU AND SO INCREASE UTILITY IN YOUR OFFICE. PHONE US. WE DO THE NEEDFUL TO YOUR ENTIRE SATISFACTION!!!

TYPEWRITER SPECIALISTS

Everything for the Typewriter, including experience; Typewriter Bureau. Typing Undertaken, Reasonable Rates.

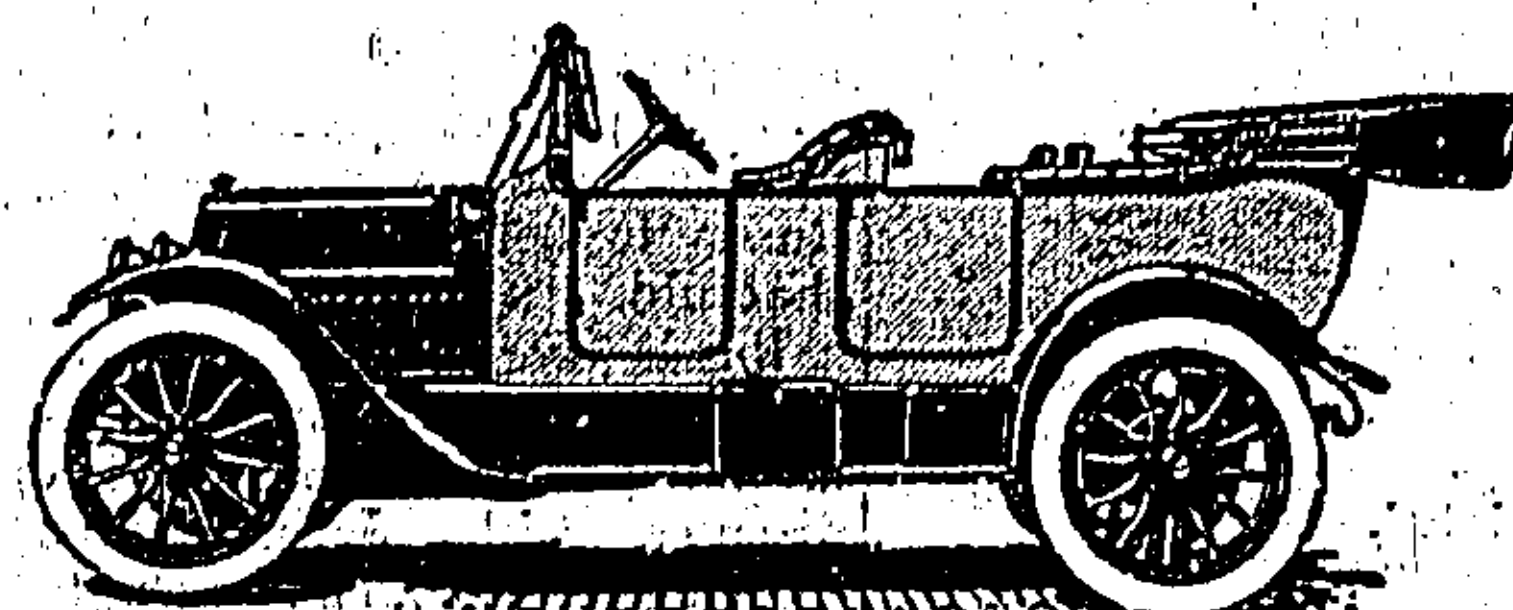
FIDELITY ASSURED!!!

Typewriters Bought, Sold, Exchanged and on Hire.

Ribbons for all Machines 25% Reduction.

OUR PRICE.....\$.50

Small Machinery of all Kinds Cleaned.



LAW & Studebaker
SONS
No. 3 Duddell St.

For a good solid meal, a la Carte or Table d'Hôte with Wines & Liquors of the Best—**ALEXANDRA CAFE**
101, Queen's Road, Central, Hongkong.

GENERAL NEWS.

Hankow and the War.
The Hankow Chinese Chamber of Commerce has wired a petition to the central government describing the present stringent situation in this centre and asking for relief of the Hankow market. It is suggested that the various foreign banks be asked to lend out Tls. 1,000,000 to the Chinese merchants on the security of bills of lading and merchandise. The Bank of Communications and the Bank of China should also give out Tls. 500,000 for the relief of the market.

A Reminiscence.
A rumour current in Calcutta, says the *Statesman*, to the effect that 30,000 Indian troops were to sail forthwith for Suez, recalled the dramatic step taken by Lord Beaconsfield in 1878, with a view to compelling Russia to accept the Congress of Berlin. On that occasion 5,000 Indian troops were conveyed from Bombay to Malta where they remained from April until August. The movement served its purpose in Europe but it quickened Russia's anti-British activities in Asia and may be said to have been one of the causes of the events which forced upon the Indian Government the Afghan War of 1879. The transfer of 50,000 men from India to the Mediterranean at a time when the only Power to be feared had no warships worth considering was a simple task compared with that with the contemplation of which the Government are now prematurely credited. Thirty thousand troops would require a good many ships for their transport and the necessary number could scarcely be assembled and prepared at Bombay without the fact becoming widely known.

Fought in the Mutiny.
London, August 31.—The death is announced of Major-General G. F. de Barry, who served in the Indian Mutiny.

Serious Charge Against Chinese Official.
Chengtu, August 22.—Mr. Yang Wei, formerly Chief of Police at Chengtu and who won fame for maintaining law and order during the revolution, has arrived at Chungking under military surveillance from Hubei where he was charged with being involved in the rebellion at Chungking in 1913. It is alleged that this is a case of wilful mistaken identity, due to his enemies seeking revenge.

Lady Hardinge Memorial Fund.
At the public meeting held in the Town Hall, Calcutta, on Monday, the 27th July, it was unanimously resolved that a fund should be raised for the purpose of obtaining a portrait of the late Lady Hardinge to be placed in the Town Hall, Calcutta, and to carry the resolution into effect a General Committee and an Executive Committee were appointed. The Executive Committee met after the conclusion of the public meeting, and it was then decided that steps should be taken immediately to raise the necessary funds. It was agreed that a sum of not less than one thousand guineas should be aimed at for the cost of the painting. But in order to cover all the expenses in connection with the matter, it was decided to appeal for still more and in the event of the amount obtained exceeding requirements to devote the balance to some charitable object in which the late Lady Hardinge was interested. Mr. L. G. Dwyer, Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank of Bengal, has kindly agreed to act as Honorary Treasurer of the Fund, and subscriptions should be sent to him.

"The Glove is Up."
Honiton (Devon) fair was declared open recently by the Town Crier. Proceeding to the outside of the market hall, and carrying a long pole on which was a huge gilt glove and a bunch of flowers, he rang the bell three times, then uttering the ancient formula, "Oyez, oyez, oyez!" The fair's began, the glove is up; no one shall be arrested until the glove has been taken down. God save the King! The Town Crier next proceeded to the King's Arms Inn, and after repeating the declaration, affixed the pole and glove to one of the windows. "Red hot coals were thrown to the crowd of children.

NOTICE



NEW VICTOR RECORDS

THE LATEST.

SONGS.

DANCES.

SELECTIONS, etc.

INSPECTION INVITED.

EXCLUSIVE DISTRIBUTORS:

MOUTRIE'S.

GERMAN STRATEGY IN BELGIUM.

Attempt on Brussels.

The story of the fighting between the Germans and the Allied forces, as given by the telegrams, is scarcely as full as one would like, and makes it extremely difficult, if not almost impossible, to form a connected idea of what is actually taking place at the front. One thing appears certain, however, that the original German plan of attack has been changed, this being due to the stubborn fighting on the part of the Belgians. It is now almost three weeks since the German Government declined the conference proposed by Sir Edward Grey, and a fortnight since she declared war on Russia.

With a view to obtaining ideas on the present military situation in Belgium, formed from such telegrams as are to hand locally, a military expert was interviewed on Monday, and the information given may be useful in clearing up certain points.

Army Corps Identified.
In the first place, it is extremely difficult to form any idea of the movements of the whole of the German troops in Belgium. The telegrams have stated the positions of certain corps from time to time, but little has been said regarding the main German army. This, no doubt, is due to the fact that no connected account of the fighting has been received. On August 5 a message was received to the effect that the 10th German Army Corps was at Eyden, and the 7th at Verriers. It was not known where the 6th Corps was. The troops at Verriers would have to cross the river Meuse to get to Liege, and it is conceivable that the taking of Liege has presented too many obstacles—apparently is the case—they resolved to make a flanking movement to the north, in the meantime containing Liege, and march on to Brussels.

A Bold Hazard.
The German scheme, or the portion of it which can be gathered from the telegrams, of getting to Brussels, was described as a very bold one, if not a wild one, entailing a considerable amount of risk to the invaders. The Germans may have thought that they had a chance of getting to Brussels, and if this object is achieved, the blow to the Belgians will be a severe one, and the moral effect will be great. The army is probably between Brussels and Liege, either of which place has been taken. It all depends, of course, upon whether the Germans have the sufficient men at their command in this particular part to contain Liege.

With regard to the Voeges

Mountains, the French, it would appear, were holding the heights and passes against but a small number of the enemy, as no news has yet been received of any very strenuous fighting.

The taking of Landen, an important railway centre twenty-four miles west of Liege, would have the effect of preventing any reinforcements going to Liege, but the Germans themselves would be out of from their main body. The recapture of Landen by the Belgians would, of course, restore Liege, in this respect at least, to its former position. The German troops engaged hereabouts are probably cavalry, independent of those reported a little while ago to be at Marche, a town in the north of the Belgian province of Luxembourg, and considering the proximity of Brussels, their movements seem to be fraught with considerable danger.

Between Liege and Brussels.
The telegrams up to the present emphasize the fact that the forts at Liege are still intact. This may mean that the Germans are investing the town. Then, if they can effectively surround Namur, it would appear that the 10th, 7th, and presumably the German Army Corps were concentrated, and a big fight will no doubt result near Brussels. The fact of the Germans being at Landen and Tongres would seem to point to the combination of the three Army Corps between Liege and Brussels.

The most engagement reported on August 13, when it was stated that after retreating on the 11th instant, the Germans had resumed their advance, and that the Belgians had fought their first engagement in the open to the north-west of Hasselt, in the Belgian province of Luxembourg, would give colour, on the other hand, to the theory that the 7th Army Corps were trying to march on Antwerp via itself.

A Possible Blind.
A further theory was advanced that the movement described so far may be a strategic move on the part of the German military authorities, to keep the attention of the Allied forces on this particular part of Belgium while the main army was being concentrated some considerable distance away, possibly at Thionville. — *N. C. Daily News.*

RUSSO CHINESE CUSTOMS WAR.

A disinterested onlooker cannot live very long in the Russian Far East without realizing that whatever comes Russia's way may prove in relation to the Empire's neighbours, its only tangible result is the detriment of Russian interests. Such at least is the impression he derives from the bulk of the moment appearing in the local Russian Press. The Russian Government, it will be remembered, recently closed the fifty years' free zone for Russo-Chinese trade on either side of the Russo-Chinese boundary, with the avowed object of checking the import of Manchurian goods into the Pri Amur and Transbaikalia. The actual result is declared to be that Chinese goods as before continue

Prepaid Advertisements

ONE CENT PER WORD
FOR EACH INSERTION

TO LET.

TO LET.—Top flat Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon. Immediate occupation if desired. Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings

TO LET.—Queen's Building—the South West portion of the first floor, including Treasury on Ground floor, lately in occupation of the German Bank. Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—No. 4, Clifton Gardens, 17 Conduit Road, Godown No. 4 New Praya, Kennedy Town. Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 29th August, 1914.

TO LET.—No. 7 Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon. Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 29th August, 1914.

TO LET.—House No. 3 "Ormsby Terrace" Kowloon. Apply to—SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCUSSION.

TO LET.

TO LET.—Offices to let in No. 3, Queen's Buildings. Apply to "S" c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

TO LET.—Office 2nd Floor No. 14 Pedder Street. For further particulars apply Property Office, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—From 1st September 1914. In Canton, on Shamoon Lot 55. The premises now in the occupation of the Bank of Taiwan, Limited. Apply to, DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd., Hongkong.

TO LET.—"LA HACIENDA E.", No. 74, Mount Kellett Road. Apply CHATER & MODY, No. 5, Queen's Road Central.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Englishman desired a position in important business, as Corresponding Clerk or Department Manager, speaks French, German & Spanish fluently & has had thorough general business training. Apply A. R., P. O. Box 811, Manila P.I.

N. LAZARUS



The Oldest Established Opticians in the Far East, with the most up-to-date Apparatus.



MANAGING PROPRIETOR

H. TOBIAS, F.I.O., F.S.M.C. (LOND.)

THE ONLY BRITISH QUALIFIED OPTICIAN IN HONGKONG.

TEL. 1292

14 D'AGUILAR STREET.

to find their way into Russian armies of the Chinese Government territory without paying duty, during many years, and it is whereas the output of Russian noteworthy that China, taking an enterprise in the Chinese Eastern leaf out of Russia's book, has railway zone, such as flour, can, soap, macaroni, oil, and leather ware, is melted in Customs dues.

Flour in the Russian Amur territory has appreciated in price approximately to the amount of the duty, the imposition of which entails a twofold loss, on the one hand upon the Russian consumers of flour in the Pri-Amur and, on the other, upon the Russian producers in Manchuria. Formerly when flour was imported from Manchuria into the Pri-Amur the greater part of the money paid for it reached the hands of the Russian in Manchuria, but now, we are told, the Chinese are the sole beneficiaries. Tea of good quality on the right, or Chinese, bank of the Amur costs 40 kopecks (10d.) a pound; on the left, or Russian, bank, a reliable 10 kopecks (2s. 2d.)

Consequent Smuggling.
This wide disparity has naturally given rise to an extensive smuggling trade, as the growth and development of the settlement on the right bank of the river bear abundant testimony. As yet almost all Manchurian freight is carried in Russian ships on the Amur, an arrangement which facilitates supervision, but the moment the Chinese begin to handle this freight under their own flag it will be much easier for them to elude Russian vigilance, and then undoubtedly contraband trade will assume greater proportions.

In connection with the encouragement of smuggling the closing of the free-trade zone is said to have played directly into the hands of China in that it is helping her to retile the frontier regions. The colonization of the strip contiguous to Russian territory has exercised the en-

NOTICES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

NEW STOCK OF
ENGLISH MADE

MARCHING BOOTS

REGULATION PATTERNS

IN BLACK AND BROWN

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.



A car that is seen on the streets and country roads as often as the FORD must be right or its very presence would kill it. Isn't this positive proof that the FORD is right when it outnumbers any other car anywhere—three to one? Over 550,000 now in use—have you yours?

6 Seater, fully equipped, \$1,600 Hongkong Currency
ALEX. ROSS & CO.
Sole Agents,
4, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL.

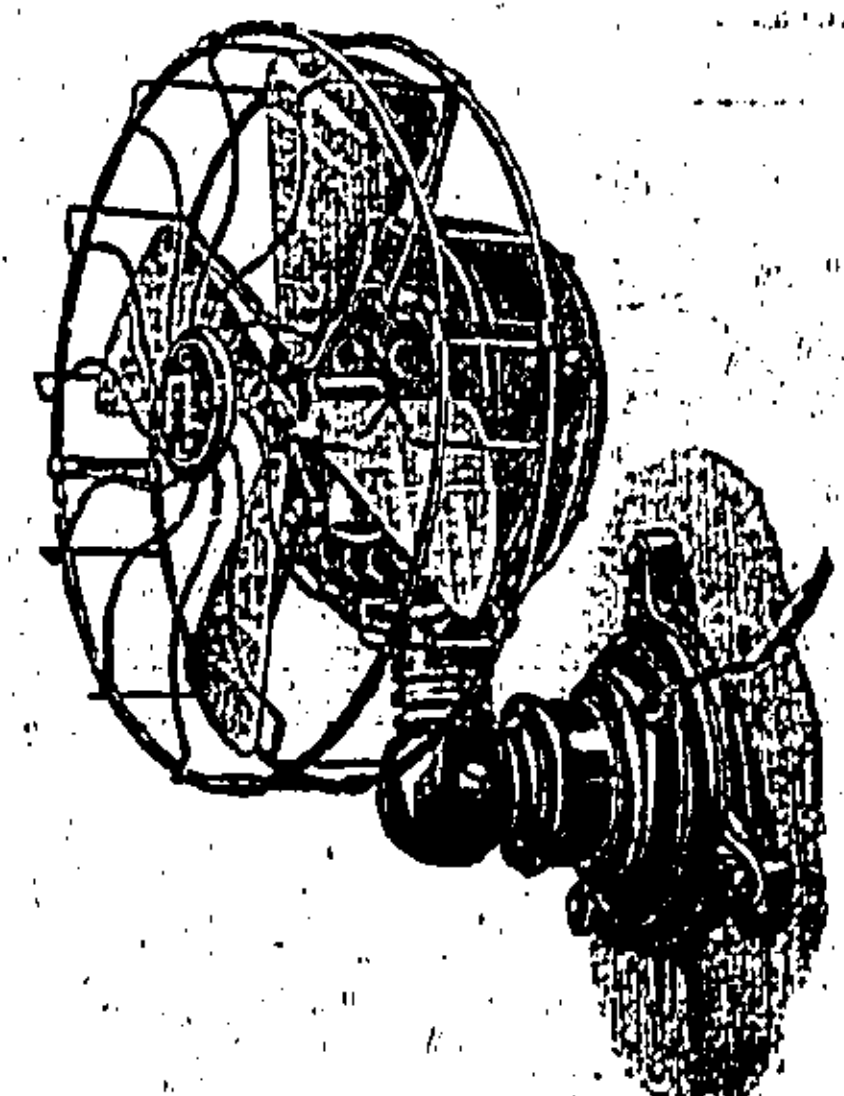
KEEP COOL

WHY SWELTER IN THE HEAT?

FREEZOR

BUY

FANS



THE GENERAL ELECTRIC CO. OF CHINA LIMITED.

Telephone: 518. 1ST FLOOR, 16, DES VŒUX RD.
HEAD OFFICE 7, JINKEE RD. HONGKONG.
SHANGHAI.

MAN LOONG.

FIRST-CLASS PRESERVES, GINGER AND SOY MANUFACTURERS.
Factory at Yuenmti

OFFICE: No. 36, Des Vœux Road, W. Telephone No. 177 & K. 12.

WE are the leading Manufacturers in this class of Goods. Our Fruit & Gingers are all fresh and of the first pick. Our Syrup is prepared from the best keepers and Shipchangers, Nos. 33 and 37, Hing Loong Street, (2nd Street west of Central Market) Telephone No. 515.

SINCON & CO.

Established A. D. 1830.

IRON, STEEL, METAL and HARDWARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron and Foundry Coke Importers. General Storekeepers and Shipchangers, Nos. 33 and 37, Hing Loong Street, (2nd Street west of Central Market) Telephone No. 515.

QUEEN'S DISPENSARY

IS THE DISPENSARY THAT IS ALWAYS AT YOUR SERVICE.

Telephone Number 422.

PRICKLY HEAT POWDER.

A little dusted on the skin and gently massaged in will speedily cure Prickly Heat, remove Sunburn and the offensive odour due to excessive perspiration.

Large Tin Cents 60.

CURE FOR

PRICKLY HEAT AND SUNBURN

ROBT. PORTER & CO'S

CELEBRATED

BULL DOG

BRAND

LIGHT ALE

IN PINTS & SPLITS

Very light, extremely palatable & refreshing. Brewed from the finest English malt and hops.

SOLE AGENTS

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—

Daily issue—\$36 per annum.

Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per month, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamcen, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication but as an evidence of their bona fides.

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, to serve the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

情和無并確真事聞要訪探大正論言譯限本

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union

BIRTH.

LYON.—At Government Quarters, Park Road, Hongkong, on the 1st of September, to Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Lyon, a son.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1914.

LOYAL INDIA.

In quarters where no love for Britain exists it has been frequently predicted that, in the event of a big European war, trouble of a serious order would break out in India. People who have held this view have been misled into believing that the attitude of a handful of scheming agitators in our Indian Empire is typical of the feeling of the Indians as a whole and, starting out on these false and mistaken premises, they have proceeded to argue that when the time came in which Britain would "have her hands full" elsewhere, the opportunity would be seized by the Indians to create an internal upheaval which would prove disastrous to British rule. How far these knowing critics have been at sea in their calculations has now been demonstrated by what is officially described as "the wonderful wave of enthusiasm and loyalty" which has manifested itself from one end of our Indian possessions to the other.

In the present terrible conflict between the Great Powers of the world, Indian loyalty to the King-Emperor and the Empire has not been confined to mere wordy expressions and assurances. It has taken on a concrete and tangible form in the eager desire of the rank and file of our native troops in India to bear a due share of the fighting into which circumstances have driven us. We are told by Lord Crewe, Secretary of State for India, that this magnificent spirit on the part of our Indian soldiers more fully reflects the desire of the people of India that their own kith and kin should stand side by side with their comrades of the British Army. What is more, it is put on record that "it would be a disappointment to India if Indians had been debarred from participating in this war."

Loyalty such as this deserves an opening for a translation of the desire into actual deed, and we are sure it will be regarded as a wise and gratifying step that the authorities controlling our Imperial Forces have seen fit to reinforce the British troops in France by two Divisions and a Cavalry Division from India. The daring and the pluck of the Indian forces are known to the whole world. Their wonderful fighting qualities have won them renown in numerous border engagements, in the Persian Gulf, in British East Africa and in China also. For the first time in history, we believe, they are to face highly-trained European soldiers, and we are confident that in the fighting which lies ahead they will, if called upon, emerge from the test with honour to themselves and to the Emperor whom they so loyally serve.

Clothes and the Native.

The Bishop of New Guinea has been making some very shrewd and well-timed remarks on the subject of the adoption of European clothing by semi-savages. "Clothes," he says, "are often a source of ill-health among civilised people, who have learnt to endure them; and they must be injurious to natives unaccustomed to unnecessary protection in a tropical climate. It is quite possible to teach the natives the higher virtues without interfering with their harmless customs. If a ball of twine would clothe a whole village, they are probably healthier in mind and body than many civilised people." There spoke a wise man; one who realises that the civilising intentions of a certain class of ultra-up-to-date missionaries are calculated to work far more harm than good. It is a matter of history that the success of the various Jesuit missionaries throughout the world has been greatly due to the fact that they have never sought to interfere with any native custom or belief that was not opposed to religion and morality; and now we have an Anglican Bishop subscribing frankly to their ideas.

The Curse of Civilisation.

Those of our readers who have lived among the semi-civilised will agree with us that the natives who are in the greatest hurry to assume European garb are also those who are the least to be trusted and who give the most trouble to the European authorities. In other words, as soon as you start to supply the native with "moral pocket handkerchiefs" you imply that he should live up to a standard to which he is a stranger; in fact, you place a stumbling block in front of him—and then not infrequently punish him for falling over it, poor chap. It is not better to leave well alone? It is sometimes said that the natives can only be taught Christian principles by appeals to his vanity. In that case he would be very decidedly better off without Christianity, for the vainest he becomes the more dishonest he is likely to grow—like his European brothers and sisters. It is quite possible to teach him the best that is in western morality without encouraging him in silly imitations which will sooner or later lead him into trouble; and this, to his credit, the Bishop of New Guinea recognises.

War Rumours.

Hongkong is not the only place in the Far East where fantastic rumours are circulated regarding the war. Wild stories have been bruited about in Peking, and, in view of China's neutrality the Government there has seen fit to issue a pointed warning to the public. It is observed that while the people may rest assured that no harm can come to them in consequence of the great war, it is not unlikely that there may be certain "bad characters" who, taking advantage of this critical time, are circulating rumours with a view to creating a panic and thereby plotting disturbances. Soldiers and police have, therefore, been ordered to exercise the utmost surveillance over these individuals.

The Warning.

But the notification does not end in generalities; it is explained that if, after the publication of the notice, anyone should comment, in tea-houses, taverns, hotels and other public places, on the political affairs of the Chinese and foreign Governments, and whose gossip should so distort the actual aspect of the events as to mislead the public, they will be arrested and severely dealt with. Then the notification winds up in typical Chinese fashion:—"The public should tremble and obey." Whether they will or not, remains to be seen; but it is at any rate satisfactory to see that the Chinese authorities are alive to the danger which might arise from the wholesale circulation of foolish and untrue war rumours at this time.

DAY BY DAY.

THIS ENGLAND NEVER DID NOR NEVER SHALL BEAT THE FOOT OF A CONQUEROR.
Shakespeare.

The Weather.
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp 36; sunshine.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp 78; sunshine.

The Mails.
French Mail.—Arrived per s.s. Polynesian to-day.
Siberian Mail.—Closed per s.s. Liangchow to-day at 2 p.m.
Siberian Mail.—Closes per s.s. Polynesian to-day at 4 p.m.

Count the Columns.
Yesterday the *Telegraph* published 33 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 33 published.

The Dollar.
The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1s. 9.1-10d.

Squally Weather.
The s.s. Yuen-sung, which arrived from Manila, to-day, reports encountering squally weather, with heavy rain.

Proposed Turbine Station.
On the land purchased by the Hongkong Electric Company, at the Crown land sale, yesterday, it is proposed to erect a large turbine station.

Alice Memorial Hospital.
The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donation to the funds of the Hospital:—"X Y Z" 13.

Canton Steamers.
The Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co. notify that there will be no steamer from Hongkong to Canton on Tuesday, 1st September, at 5 p.m. and no steamer from Canton to Hongkong on Wednesday, 2nd September at 5 p.m.

Distinguished Visitors.
Colonel the Hon. J. S. Trefusis, C.M.G., who, together with Lady Mary Trefusis, has been a short visit to the Colony, left for Japan by the *Tango Maru* to-day. Colonel Trefusis is a D.L. and J.P. for Devon. For thirty years he was in the 4th Devon Regiment, and was decorated for services in the South African war. He was formerly Gentleman Usher and Clerk of the Robes to Queen Victoria. Lady Mary Trefusis has been Woman of the Bedchamber to H.M. the Queen since 1895. Her Ladyship is a daughter of the 6th Earl of Beauchamp, and Lady Mary Catherine, daughter of 5th Earl Stanhope. In 1905 she married Lieut.-Colonel Hon. H. W. Hepburn-Stuart-Forsyth-Trefusis, 4th Batt. D.O.L.I., and late Scots Guards. She has recently been taking a keen interest in the revival of choral work (particularly folk-songs) in Cornwall.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by the Correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph"]

PRINCE OF WALES' FUND.

(To the Editor, Hongkong Telegraph).

Sir,—The suggestion contained in your letter from "J. R." in your issue of yesterday evening seems to be an excellent one and no doubt the majority of Volunteers and Reserves will only be too glad to fall in with same. I might point out, however, that it would only be fair to first deduct actual "out of pocket expenses" incurred individually by a great many of them, and which, I may say, if not refunded, will come very hard indeed on some of the younger members of the Corps, like myself, who have a very little left in the way of pocket money after paying for board and lodging. For example I have had to buy two pairs of strong marching boots (nailed)—practically useless afterwards—and a fair sum on travelling, Peak tramway fares, etc., while on outpost duty has also been spent.

With this reservation I heartily concur with the proposed scheme. Yours faithfully,
W. J. G.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1914.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

ALARMIST RUMOURS AT HOME.

Present Situation Justifies only Optimism.

From the fact that the London *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent at Amiens is able to announce that the new line of the Allies is much stronger than any held before and that the disproportion in numbers has been reduced, it might appear that, after all, some enterprising newspaper man had succeeded in forcing his way through. But Amiens is some way from the scene of fighting and, while it is quite likely that a man there may secure more full and accurate information than a man in London, that does not necessarily follow. However that may be, the gentleman is far enough away from the actual front to render him comparatively harmless, from the point of view of the army leaders.

No Need for Alarm.
Meantime Kauter tells us that Earl Kitchener's statement has "completely disposed of the steadily growing crop of alarmist reports regarding the situation in France."

Why on earth there should have been any alarm is more than we can understand. By this time the country ought to be able to trust Earl Kitchener, and if the quiet optimism which has breathed through whatever he has said of late did not satisfy the public at home it was good enough for British people abroad. But it has often been shown, and there is nothing boastful in the claim, that the people of the Colonies and Dominions take a much more sane view of happenings than do the folks at home. Their minds seem more sober; their outlook is more generous and sweeping; they are less disposed to panic. We are frankly astonished to learn that there has been shown a disposition toward alarm. No one but a born fool expected that the Allies were to prance towards B-rim without opposition worth the name. Sober-minded men knew from the start that this was to be a tremendous fight in which the losses would be terrible, and they are not dissatisfied with what has happened so far. On the contrary, they have every reason for being quite confident that things are going quite well.

Holding on Grimly.
What would appear to have been forgotten is that the business of the Allies so far has not been to invade Germany, but to prevent a German invasion of France. That was the German objective, and it seems as far off accomplishment as ever. We are not so sure that it is not a deal farther off than it was at first. It should be a matter for profound gratification that, after so many weeks' fighting, French territory is still largely intact while, in the east, the Russians are sweeping into Germany. The easy road into France has turned out to be one of such difficulty that the Germans are unable to make an inch now, if we read the situation aright. All that the Allies have to do meantime, so far as a layman can judge the matter, is to hold their own as tenaciously as may be. When the Germans are exhausted by their efforts to advance they should go backward. This is what is wanted, but it will not come along in a day or even in two days.

No Prophet.
It is interesting to recall now that, only a few weeks ago, on the occasion of the British naval visit to Kiel, correspondents were busily engaged in proving that the bonds of friendship between Britain and Germany were being drawn closer. One quotation may be given, and a reading of it brings rather a wry smile to the lips. The writer said:—"The Anglo-German rapprochement is progressing most rapidly. I saw the Kaiser officially open the Kiel Canal this afternoon and then add the seal of his approval to the outward and visible sign of cordiality in which British and German minds are now rejoicing. It was a happy omen for the future relationship of these two nations that the exchange of courtesies at Kiel should be taking place beneath unclouded skies." That gentleman must by now be wishing that he had not let him loose quite so much on the subject.

POLICE REFUSED ADMISSION.

Chinese Restaurant-Keeper Fined.

A Chinese restaurateur was summoned this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court, for refusing to admit a police officer to the Li On restaurant at 2.30 a.m.

P. O. Murphy said that at 2.30 a.m. on August 27 he saw lights in the defendant's premises, and electric fans going. He had reason to suppose that food and drink were being supplied during prohibited hours. When he knocked at the door the lights were put out, and the inmates told him they could not open the front door because they had no key. He kept an observation on the place and later saw some persons come out of it.

Mr. Mason said his instructions were that the whole thing was a mistake. The door keeper saw the policeman coming and went upstairs to inform his master, but did not make it clear that his visitor was a policeman.

A fine of \$25 was imposed.

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps orders issued by Lieut. Col. A. Chapman, V. D., under date of yesterday, state:—

Duties.—In future an N.C.O. of each Section or Company of the Group coming on duty for their 3 days' tour will be detailed to attend at Volunteer Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. to take over bedding for their Sections on the afternoon previous to their first night of duty.

Parades.—Parades for September 1: 6.0 p.m. Reconnaissance Groups 2 & 3 under Sergeant Major. Remainder of Groups 2 & 3 under D.O.L.I. Instructors.

Detail.—On duty Tuesday 1st, Group 1. Officers on duty Tuesday, Sept. 1, Capt. Scott, Capt. Russell and Lt. Kennett. To furnish Guard on Tuesday, No. 2 Section Artillery Battery. Orderly Officer on Tuesday, Lieut. Nurrington. Orderly Sergeant on Tuesday, Corp. Young.

Hongkong Volunteer Reserves.

For duty at Law Courts.—Tuesday, 1st September, No. 1 Company Nos. 2, 3 and 4 Sections; Wednesday, 2nd September, No. 2 Company Nos. 2, 3 and 4 Sections; Thursday, 3rd September, No. 1 Company Nos. 1, 3 and 4 Sections; Friday, 4th September, No. 2 Company Nos. 1, 3 and 4 Sections; Saturday, 5th September, No. 1 Company Nos. 1, 2 and 4 Sections; Sunday, 6th September, No. 2 Company Nos. 1, 2 and 4 Sections.

Dress.—In future dress in drill order will, unless otherwise ordered, be belt with bayonet and right hand pouch only and for those with web equipment the right brace.

Sick Leave.—Members are reminded that when sick leave is granted it includes the day on which the leave is first granted. Signalling.—Signallers will parade at Murray Battery at 5.30 p.m. on Tuesday the 1st September for instruction.

AN UNWELCOME VISITOR.

In the early hours of this morning a Chinese, believed to be one of a party of five thieves, was found on the premises at Mr. H. Lammert's residence, Merion, 5, The Peak. The man was discovered by Mr. Lammert, who handed him over to the police. The presence of the men in the house was known some little time before the arrest, and an alarm was given, but four others said to belong to the party made good their escape.

The Wrong Accent.

Lack of the American twang was responsible for the detention of a German subject in Singapore during the week-end. He boarded an oil ship in the harbour saying that he was an American requiring passage to the States. It was apparent that he knew more about the Rhine than the Swannee River. He and his grip were removed under escort and for the present his view of the harbour will be practically unrestricted.

HOW THE WAR AFFECTS NEW YORK.

Many Big Liners Held Up.

New York, Aug. 5.—The Hamburg-America Line steamer *Vaterland*, the biggest steamship afloat, apparently was making ready to-night to put to sea. Shortly before midnight smoke was pouring from her stacks and a tug was at her stern.

With British, German and French war vessels lurking along the transatlantic lanes plied by steamships, conditions on the American Coast have taken on some of the aspects of a blockade. Foreign vessels which ventured to leave this port to-day went forth under risk of capture, others incoming travelled for the most part at full speed ahead, regardless of danger of darkness and fog, their wireless operators caught fragments of conversations between cruiser and cruiser and between cruiser and land, but were unable to interpret the text of what they overheard, as the passages were in code.

Each day the number of ships daring to sail from New York for European points has grown smaller. To-day only three went out—the French steamer *La Lorraine*, carrying 700 French reservists and about 300 other passengers; the Cunard liner *Lusitania*, with 250 passengers for England, and the Greek liner *Athina*, with 800 Greek, 200 Italian and a few Serbian reservists. The *Lusitania* was in faint wireless touch with the shore at 5 o'clock to-night. She was sending code messages, presumably to British cruisers, which are expected to convoy her to her destination.

To the list of steamship lines which have cancelled their sailings from New York, four were added to-day. They were the French Line, with the exception of the steamship *La Touraine*; the Fabre line, except the *Santa Ana*, which will sail on Saturday with French reservists in place of the *Rochembeau*; the *Uranium* Line, flying the British flag and controlled by the Canadian Northern Railway Company; and the *Lamport*, operating to Brazil and Argentine ports.

One of the *Uranium* liners, the *Campello*, which left here on July 30, carries 250,000 bushels of wheat consigned to Germany. Officials of the line are anxious to have her recalled. The *Principello*, which arrived on Saturday, and the *Uranium* to-day, will remain here for the present.

Of the steamships arriving to-day one was the missing North German Lloyd liner, *Kaiser Wilhelm II.*, from Bremen with 250 cabin passengers, mails and a valuable cargo. She confirmed the belief that she did not use wireless, as usual, to Cape Race for fear of defining her position to British ships. The President Lincoln arrived from Hamburg with 383 passengers and mails and has joined the idled fleet in refuge here.

SALE OF THE STORSTAD.

Toronto, July 7.

The Norwegian collier *Storstad*, which rammed the *Empress of Ireland* in the early morning of May 29 at the mouth of the St. Lawrence, was sold in the Admiralty Court at Montreal this morning for \$175,000 (\$25,000) to the Prudential Trust Company, which it is believed, was acting for the former owners, the Maritime Steamship Company of Norway.

The *Storstad* will be released as the purchase money has been paid into Court and will go into dry dock at Quebec for repairs.

The *Storstad* was built by Armstrong, Whitworth, and Co. (Limited) in 1910, and was valued for insurance at the time of the collision at 1,300,000 kroner (\$27,000). She was managed by the well-known Norwegian firm of F. Clavens and Co.

WAR ITEMS.

Anxious to Fight.

An enthusiastic German resident of Yokohama, who is anxious to volunteer for service, and who has offered his services to his country twice before, offers a prize of two hundred yen to anyone who will furnish him with a route which will enable him to enter Germany at a price not exceeding the usual fare to Germany via Suez or America. It is possible the great men who have plunged Germany into war, being practically isolated from the rest of the world, but few other people dreamed of the declaration of war, the absolute effect on Germany and demoralization of traffic with the outside world. What is to happen unless Germany is successful on land and sea? There must be many thousands of foreigners interested there and cut off from all sources of supply.

Japanese Ultimatum.

The authorities concerned, say a Tokyo message to the *Asahi* state that they took more than one means for communicating the Japanese ultimatum to the German Government in view of the existing difficulty of telegraphing. It was, as a matter of course, given to the German Ambassador at Tokyo, while it was also sent to the Japanese Embassy in Berlin by seven or eight channels. Among others, the Government asked the Washington Government to send it to the Japanese Embassy at Berlin through the United States Embassy there. So far, the Government has not heard of the message reaching the German Government through any of these channels, but in the existing circumstances it is believed that it must have reached Berlin on the 17th or on the following morning.

The procedure adopted in dispatching the ultimatum is strangely reminiscent of the manoeuvres for getting the Hayashi memoirs out of the country.

All-Treatment of Japanese in Germany.

London, August 18.—Daily many Japanese refugees are pouring into England from Germany. Mr. Yamazaki (a member of the staff of the *Osaka Mainichi*) has just arrived in London after a narrow escape. The German mobs have forced Japanese refugees to leave the first-class carriages in the trains and have put them into the fourth-class. On the frontier, the Customs officials have seized everything written in Japanese. Many students have been forced to sacrifice their degrees and essays and other important materials of years of study. At the beginning of the war the Germans believed that Japan had declared war on Russia and cheered the Japanese with enthusiasm, which suddenly changed to hatred when they knew that Japan sympathized with England. Many Japanese have been arrested as spies and suffered every degree of cruel treatment. There are 400 Japanese still in Germany, whose lives are threatened. The attitude of the Japanese Embassy has been admirable. It has been giving every possible assistance, even money if necessary. The German Government has suppressed all news, private or official, from Japan. Dr. Shiramine is proceeding to Berlin with the idea of rescuing the Japanese. Mr. Sogamiya, (an Osaka comedian) has arrived in London from Berlin.—*Smith-Daily News*.

Great Activity in Tokyo.

Tokyo, Aug. 22. Shortly after noon to-day newspaper extras distributed throughout the city announced the German Emperor's order to the Tientsin garrison to resist the Japanese in their fort to take Tientsin. The news, however, only created a mild sensation. A gun fired at noon tomorrow in Tokyo will announce that war has been declared. Meanwhile the Cabinet, Privy Council and officials of the Army and Navy are holding conferences daily. The Cabinet has arranged war regulations which will be gazetted on August 24. It has not been announced who will be naval commander-in-chief.

Opinion of Japanese Press.

Newspapers in Japan express surprise at the extent to which Japan's motives in sending an ultimatum to Germany are suspected in America. It is believed here that a German anti-Japanese propaganda is working in the United States with the object of stirring up sentiment until a breach occurs. Officials and leading writers, however, express the firm conviction that there is a better understanding with the people of America.

Count Okuma, the Premier, assures Reuters' correspondent that documentary evidence will show that Great Britain approved the entire present programme. A despatch from Peking received in Tokyo says that the German Minister and the Chinese Foreign Minister were just about to sign an agreement regarding Tientsin when Japan's decision was announced. The Chinese Foreign Minister thereupon declined to proceed further.

The Success of Russia.

Harbin, Aug. 26. A telegram from Copenhagen states that a German Quarter-master General report that a Russian army is a vanishing triumphantly.

The German General Hoogenhues has been seriously wounded. General Marwitz succeeded General Emmich in command of the German 14th Army Corps.

Emperor Francis Joseph.

Harbin, Aug. 26. A telegram from Rome states that a diploma who has arrived there from Vienna report that Emperor Francis Joseph is worse and that a catastrophe may be expected momentarily.

Scenes in Tokyo.

Tokyo, Aug. 23. Crowds collected to-day in the Nishi Park and before the Foreign and Navy Departments, cheering naval officers, officials and others.

There were no hostile demonstrations at the German Embassy, the crowds everywhere being orderly. At two o'clock the German Ambassador was handed his passport and at 6 p.m. an Imperial proclamation was issued saying that Japan had declared war for the reason outlined in the ultimatum, with regret thus early in the Emperor's reign, while he was still mourning the death of his beloved mother.

A special session of the Diet will be convoked on September 3. It is understood that no action will be taken in regard to Austria-Hungary unless provocation is received.

Japanese Volunteer Corps in Canada.

About 10,000 Japanese residents in Canada applied to the Canadian Government to join the Canadian volunteer corps, which application was readily accepted.

Samoa and Japan.

The *New York Herald* advocated that the United States should attach a squadron to the Far East in the event of Japan occupying the Samoa Islands in German possession.

Invasion of Austrian Troops into Russia.

New York, Aug. 16. Report is abroad that the Austrians made their way into Russia in a tremendous force.

Withdrawal of U. S. Ambassador to Berlin.

The U. S. Ambassador to Berlin left for Amsterdam, owing to the rejection by the German Government of his request to allow the direct transmission of official messages to Washington and protect the American residents in Germany.

German and Austrian Steamers Captured.

Altogether 73 German and 12 Austrian steamers were captured by the Russians in the Russian territorial waters up to the 12th inst.

Their aggregate tonnage reaches 160,000 tons.

German Prisoners of War. Harbin, Aug. 17.

According to a despatch from St. Petersburg, 400 German prisoners of war passed through the city of Smolensk.

German Steamer Sunk.

A Lloyd steamer, while navigating off the coast of Dalmatia, Austria, was blown up by a mechanical mine.

150 of her crew and passengers were drowned.

5,000,000 Russian Troops to the Front.

Russia is now despatching 2,000,000 troops to the Austrian frontier, 500,000 troops to the Roumanian frontier, and 500,000

troops to the Turkish frontier.

Russia's aggregate strength at the front will then reach 5,000,000.

Uprising of German Socialists.

New York, August 18. According to a traveller who recently returned from Berlin, the panes propaganda is working in German Socialists, bitterly in the United States with the object of stirring up sentiment until a breach occurs. Officials and leading writers, however, express the firm conviction that there is a better understanding with the people of America.

Marine Insurance Rates in Tokyo.

August 18. The marine insurance rates for Japanese exports to Europe went up to Y20 some days ago when all conflicting reports of the war were in circulation. However, as the chance of success for the German and Austrian Fleets waned thin, the rate has fallen to Y10.

German Ships at Sabang.

News of an interesting nature was brought to Singapore on the 16th inst, when several Dutch reservists, who had left for Amsterdam on the Princess Juliana, returned to the colony.

When the liner arrived at Sabang it was understood, as we are informed, that it had not been decided definitely that the reservists out here were to proceed home immediately, and as there was a possibility that the Princess Juliana might proceed direct to Mozambique instead of going to Colombo, the men, after telegraphic communication with the Dutch Consul-General in Singapore, Mr. H. Spakler, thought the wisest course was to cross over to Penang and return here.

According to Mr. W. P. Van der Mark, of the Central Engine Works, who was one of the reservists homeward bound, there are six or seven German freight steamers safely secured in the harbour at Sabang. They have been waiting there for some little time and since the declaration of war the Dutch authorities have mined the entrance to the harbour and had all coal removed from the German steamers. Interesting developments may follow.

Mr. Van der Mark learned from a captain well acquainted with Netherlands ports that he computed that at present there were some 86 German steamers sheltering at various ports in the Dutch East Indies.

Russian Labourers and Travellers.

Copenhagen, Aug. 2. Berlin newspapers have published an official order with regard to the 45,000 Russian labourers employed by German land owners in East Prussia. The order states that these men must not leave Germany and must continue at work, and it empowers their employers to use armed force to quell the slightest show of revolt.

Hundreds of Russians are arriving at Copenhagen from Germany, en route for Russia. The Dowager Empress Marie has provided at her own expense two trains for the conveyance of Russian travellers to the frontier, and the Swedish Government has placed a train at the disposal of the refugees. All arrangements for Russians leaving Hamburg have been in the care of the Spanish Consul there.

German Commanders.

A report from the General Staff of the Russian army states that the officers in command of the German Army are the following: on the Western front, General von Moltke; on the Belgian front, General von Blom; on the Eastern front General von Pritvitz-Mafion (?Gafion).

It is reported that a change has been made in the composition of the Austrian army on the Russian frontier. The Czech regiments have been withdrawn and sent to the French frontier, being replaced by German soldiers with a German commanding officer.

An Address to the Russian Army.

The Grand Duke Nicholas, Commander-in-Chief of the Russian Army, is reported to have issued an address to the army calling upon the men to remember that by their advance on East Prussia they are entering territory inhabited by Slavs their brothers, a people true to the Slav ideal who will give no resistance. They must therefore be treated as Russian subjects, and every Russian soldier guilty of ill-treatment will be punished according to martial law. The address, as reported, proceeds: "But you must show no mercy to your enemy, the German soldier."

I hope that every man will

do his duty in the Holy War for the liberation of our brothers from German oppression."

The Russian War Chest. A semi-official Russian report states that the Minister of Finance has informed members of the Duma that there is no need to request any special war grant for some time to come. The Government is able to provide Rls. 750,000,000, including Rls. 500,000,000 set aside during the last two years, without making any emergency call upon the nation, and in addition there is the gold reserve held by the Treasury.

For loan purposes the sum of Rls. 100,000,000 was deposited in German banks, but the confidential Envoy of the Minister of Finance was despatched to Berlin and withdrew it two days before the declaration of war, transferring it to British and French banks; but Rls. 25,000,000 immediately due to Germany was paid at that time. The Minister of Finance is reported to have added that Russia is well prepared financially to face a two years' war.

War News in Berlin.

If the information supplied by a Russian Telegraphic Agency is correct, Berlin has suffered more than the average in the matter of picturesque war stories which happen to be not strictly correct. The Agency in question states that among the reports which have been printed in Berlin newspapers are the following: that twenty-five German Army Corps had sixteen Austrian Army Corps have occupied Warsaw in Poland; that the British Fleet has been completely destroyed; that Belgium is fighting on the side of Germany, and that Italy is moving troops to the French frontier. It is stated that until the first item of news was published about the Russian invasion of East Prussia, the people of Berlin were under the impression that the German troops had achieved many successes in an advance through that region. The Agency adds that, upon the departure for the front of some members of the German Imperial family, there were cries of "Down with the war: enough of the Hohenzollerns." The crowd was dispersed, and many arrests were made.

AN ENGLISH MARRIAGE IN CHINA.

Husband Challenges Validity After Five Years.

In the Divorce Division, before Mr. Justice Baggallay Deane, last month, a curious story of marriage in China was told during the hearing of a nullity suit which raised the question of the validity of marriages under the Foreign Marriages Act, 1892.

The petitioner was John William Phillips, traffic superintendent of the Kailan Mining Administration, Port Tientsin, China, and he asked that the marriage with his wife, Annie Florence Phillips, whose maiden name was Carey, should be annulled on the ground that neither of them had complied with certain provisions of the Foreign Marriages Act.

Both parties were in China, and their evidence was presented by affidavit.

SILIMPOPON COAL.

BUNKERS

can be supplied at cheap rates

at

SANDAKAN & SEBATTIK

(British North Borneo).

At these ports steamers calling for bunker coal exclusively are exempt from all shipping dues and charges.

A. BUNE.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

NOTHING CAN EXCEL

OUR

DAISY BRAND TABLE BUTTER

IT IS PURE, DELICIOUS AND POSITIVELY THE BEST BRAND

On the market

INSIST ON GETTING THE GENUINE ARTICLE.

SUMMIT 60.

THE Collar that is comfortable on the hottest days. The band is exceptionally low in front, allowing perfect freedom for the neck, and yet the collar does not lose any of its 'dressy' appearance because the top fold in front is cut deep enough to set well down on to the shirt. We do not know of a more comfortable Collar.

Try half a dozen!

MACKINTOSH & CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists.

16 DES VŒUX ROAD.



DAY and NIGHT WEAR.

OUR "SHIRTS" AND "PYJAMAS"

are as well made as it is possible to make them. We stock them in an unusually wide range of exclusive and refined patterns in

CAMBRIC, TAFFETA, FLANNEL AND CELLULAR.

Let us show them to you.

W. M. POWELL, LTD.

HIGH-CLASS GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS.

J. ULLMANN & CO.

JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, OPTICIANS.

LARGE SELECTION OF

WRIST WATCHES

FOR LADIES & GENTLEMEN.

Prices Right

ALL WATCHES SOLD BY US ARE FULLY GUARANTEED.

J. ULLMANN & CO.

THE

ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

THE GREAT "ALLISON" ENGLISH PIANO

HIGH CLASS INSTRUMENT

AT THE

PRICE OF A CHEAP ONE.

6, DES VŒUX ROAD.

TEL. 1322

THE ONE AND ONLY GENUINE TANSAN CLIFFORD WILKINSON'S

THERE ARE

"TWO DRINKS IN ONE"

IN ALL

THE TANSAN SWEET WATERS

ALL THE FRESHNESS AND GOOD QUALITIES OF THE FINEST FRUITS, TOGETHER WITH SPARKLING, HEALTH-GIVING TANSAN, MAKE THESE THE SAFEST AND MOST WHOLESOME NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES:

WILKINSON'S TANSAN GINGER ALE,

WILKINSON'S TANSAN LEMONADE,

WILKINSON'S TANSAN TONIC,

WILKINSON'S TANSAN SASSAPARILLA

NO IMPURITIES CAN GET TO ANY OF THESE.

THE CLIFFORD-WILKINSON TANSAN

MINERAL WATER CO., LTD., KOBE.

SOLE AGENTS

CANDE PRICE & CO., LTD.

Tel. No. 135.

6, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

SHIPPING

CANADIAN PACIFIC
ROYAL MAIL.
STEAMSHIP LINE.

From Hongkong

Empress of India 15th Sept.
Monteagle 30th Sept.

All Steamships leave Hongkong at noon.

The "EMPERESS OF RUSSIA," and "EMPERESS OF ASIA" are new quadruple screw 21 knot turbine steamers, of 16,350 tons gross, 30,625 displacement, the finest, fastest and most luxurious on the Pacific.

The direct route to Canada, United States and Europe, calling at Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan), Kobe, Yokohama and Victoria, B.C.

All Steamers of the Company's Pacific and Atlantic Fleets are equipped with Marconi Wireless apparatus.

PASSAGE RATES HONGKONG TO LONDON.

"EMPERESS OF RUSSIA," "EMPERESS OF ASIA," via Optional Atlantic Port, £71.10.
"EMPERESS OF INDIA," "EMPERESS OF JAPAN," via Optional Atlantic Port, £65.

"MONTEAGLE," Intermediate service, via Canadian Atlantic port 245, via Boston or New York 245.
Rates quoted above do not include meals and sleeping car across Canada. These, if required, will be furnished for £8 additional.

SPECIAL RATES (First Class only) allowed to Naval and Military officers, Civil Service employees, Missionaries, etc., etc. Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Round Trip passage tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by the steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., or Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Local and through passengers may, if desired, travel by rail between Ports of call in Japan.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China.

Corner of Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Blake Pier.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS

EASTWARD.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals, taking passengers and cargo at current rates.

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, Aug. 31, 1914.

Agents.

THOS. COOK & SON,

Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents,
Bankers, &c.

Head Office for the Far East—16, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG. SHANGHAI: 2-3, FOOCHOW ROAD. YOKOHAMA: 32, WATER STREET. MANILA: Manila Hotel.

TICKETS SUPPLIED TO EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED

Chief Office:—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

THE AUSTRALIAN
ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Sail Hongkong for Australia.
TAIYUAN	12th Sept.	15th Sept.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight or Passage apply to

Butterfield & Swire.

Telephone No. 93.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP, via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Suez, and Port Said.	Kamo Maru Capt. Shimidzu T. 16,000 Kashima Maru Capt. Yagi	{WEDNES., 9th Sept. at 10 a.m. {WEDNES., 23rd Sept. at 10 a.m.

VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via Shanghai, Keelung, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Shimidzu and Yokohama	Yokohama Maru Capt. T. 12,500	{TUES., 8th Sept. at 4 p.m.
--	----------------------------------	--------------------------------

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane	Tango Maru Capt. Sekine T. 13,500 Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda T. 9,800	{WED., 23rd Sept. at noon. {WEDNES., 19th Oct.
--	---	---

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang and Rangoon	Kawachi Maru Capt.	{MONDAY, 21st Sept.
--	-----------------------	------------------------

BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo.	Rangoon Maru Capt. Nomura T. 12,500	{MONDAY, 14th Sept.
-----------------------------------	--	------------------------

NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama	Kirin Maru Capt.	{THURSDAY, 3rd Sept.
---------------------------	---------------------	-------------------------

MOJI & Kobe	Kaga Maru Capt.	{THURSDAY, 10th Sept.
-------------	--------------------	--------------------------

KOBE & Yokohama		
-----------------	--	--

1 Cargo only.

1 Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy.

REDUCED SUMMER RATES BETWEEN HONGKONG AND JAPAN PORTS.

Commencing from 1st June, ending 30th Sept.

SPECIAL EXCURSION TICKETS (1st & 2nd class) available for 3 months.

	YOKOHAMA	KOBE	MOJI	NAGASAKI
Return.	Return.	Return.	Return.	Return.
1st class.....\$135	\$122	\$108	\$95	\$57
2nd class.....\$ 81	\$ 75	\$ 65	\$ 57	

With option of Rail between Steamer's Calling ports in Japan. For further information apply to

Telephone No. 292.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For.	Steamers.	To Sail.
TOURANE & QUINCHON	Chihli	2nd Sept. at 4 p.m.
SWATOW, N'PO & SHAI	Hupei	2nd Sept. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI, F'HOI & H'PHONG	Kailong	2nd Sept. at 10 a.m.
BANGKOK	Linan	2nd Sept. at noon
WWEI & TIENSIN	Huichow	3rd Sept. at noon
SHANGHAI	Luchow	3rd Sept. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Chenan	6th Sept. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Chinhua	8th Sept. at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI"

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming," and "Teau." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Teau."

SHANGHAI LINE.—The Twin Screw steamers "Anhui," "Chenan," "Shaoching" and the S.S. "Liangchow," "Luchow" and "Yingchow" having excellent accommodation, with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailings. A Company's launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every Saturday night.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of trans-shipment at Woosung.

Reduced Fare:—Hongkong to Shanghai:—Single \$45, Return \$75.

For Freight or Passages apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Agents.

Telephone No. 36

Hongkong 1st Sept., 1914.

RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLEET.

Captain D. A. Lukhmanoff.

Agent for

Hongkong, South China, Indo-China and Philippines Islands.
Office:—Hotel Mansions, Third Floor, No. 12a and 14.

Telephone No. 1224

P. O. Box 472

Capt. D. A. LUKHMANOFF.

Agent.

Hongkong, Aug. 5, 1914.

SHIPPING

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN
LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

From	To	Day	Time	From	To	Day	Time
Tilharoom	JAVA	1st half Sept.	S'HAJ	1st half Sept.	S'HAJ	1st half Sept.	S'HAJ
Tilharoom	JAVA	1st half Sept.	JAPAN	1st half Sept.	JAPAN	1st half Sept.	JAPAN
Tilharoom	JAPAN	1st half Sept.	JAVA	1st half Sept.	JAVA	1st half Sept.	JAVA
Tilharoom	S'HAJ	2nd half Sept.	JAVA	2nd half Sept.	JAVA	2nd half Sept.	JAVA
Tilharoom	JAPAN	2nd half Sept.	JAVA	2nd half Sept.	JAVA	2nd half Sept.	JAVA
Tilharoom	JAVA	2nd half Sept.	S'HAJ	1st half Oct.	S'HAJ	1st half Oct.	S'HAJ
Tilharoom	JAVA	1st half Oct.	S'HAJ	1st half Oct.	S'HAJ	1st half Oct.	S'HAJ
Tilharoom	JAVA	1st half Oct.	JAVA	2nd half Oct.	JAVA	2nd half Oct.	JAVA
Tilharoom	JAVA	2nd half Oct.	S'HAJ	2nd half Oct.	S'HAJ	2nd half Oct.	S'HAJ

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574

York Building.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN and HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement	Tons & Speed
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	From N'aki, Tues., 15th Sept.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" N'aki, Tues., 6th Oct.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" H'kong, Tues., 20th Oct.

Steamers via Shanghai will be despatched at noon.

Steamers via Manila will be despatched at 10:30 a.m.

First Class to London.....£71.10. Return (6 months) £120.

First Class to New York.....£60. " " £96.10.

" " San Francisco £45. " " £68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., or from Vancouver by steamers of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL, SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Via JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, OALLAO, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

Seiyo Maru 14,000 - 14 knots Sat. 3rd October.

Thence by TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE to BUENOS AIRES.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

S. MORIMOTO, Agent.

KING'S BUILDINGS.

Telephone No. 291

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
St. Albans	2nd Sept.	26th Sept. 10 a.m.
Eastern	14th Sept.	9th Oct. "
Aldenharn	3rd Oct.	30th Oct. "

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.

Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haitan	J. W. Evans	TUES., 1st Sept. at 11 a.m.
Hailong	W. O. Passmore	FRI., 4th Sept. at 11 a.m.
Hailong	A. E. Hodgins	TUES., 8th Sept. at 11 a.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Hailong	A. H. Stewart	WED., 2nd Sept. at 11 a.m.
Hailong	A. H. Stewart	SUN., 6th Sept. at 10 a.m.

During the months of July and August First Class Return Fares to Foochow will be subject to a reduction of 20% on the full Fares.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas, Laing & Co.

General Managers.

LOG BOOK.

R.M.S. Malaya's Progress. The following statement of the progress made in the construction of H.M.S. Malaya appears in the F.M.S. Government Gazette of the 14th instant:—"The total weight on the blocks is about 3,300 tons. The bulk-head armour is approaching completion and good progress is being made with the armour for barbettes and end of belt. The communication tubes are forged and work on them is proceeding satisfactorily. Good progress is being made on the machinery. Three turbines have been bladed and water-tested and are being prepared for steaming. Twenty-one boilers have been erected, 18 water-tested and the whole of the sections have been tubed and water tested. The forward funnel is complete. The trial 15-inch mounting was fired on May 5, 1914, with satisfactory results. The component 8-inch gun mountings and sights are being manufactured and the reserve 6-inch mountings have been ordered. The drill periscopes for 15-inch mountings are complete and the telescopes for 8-inch and anti-aircraft mountings are ordered. Owing to the late delivery of the gun mountings from the contractors some delay is anticipated in the completion of the vessel, and December, 1915, is now given as the probable completion date.

The Zuyder Zee. It is believed that Queen Wilhelmina has resolved to carry out, if possible during her own reign, the great work of reclaiming the Zuyder Zee which has been in contemplation now for scores of years. This huge slice of land was scooped out by the North Sea in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, the southern half having been finally absorbed in the year 1410. Many reclamation schemes have been projected, but the one finally accepted is the work of Mr. O. Lely, a Dutch Engineer, which aims at reclaiming only so much of the area as will yield fertile farm lands, leaving the rest, that is the deeper channels which are heavily blanketed with sand, to provide better waterways. Early estimates gave the cost of the work as £15 millions and the period as one-third of a century. But since then the Panama Canal has been built, and experience with the appliances used there has made it clear that cutting and filling for reclamation could probably be done much quicker and cheaper than the framers of the estimate thought possible. The dyke to shut out the North Sea will be 25 miles long carrying on its crest a first class carriage way and a double track railway. There will be locks for the ingress and egress of vessels, and the navigation channels within the area will be improved artificially. Four distinct holders, or tracts of land, have been marked out for reclamation, each of which will be provided with its own dyke and then the basin within the dyke drained by pumping. Each basin will be drained in sections by providing subsidiary dams within it, and as each section is laid bare it will at once be got ready for cultivation and brought into use. The total area of reclaimed land will cover about 800 square miles and will soon repay the whole cost of the scheme.

Cableship Rizal Chartered. The cableship Rizal, queen of the interland fleet, has been chartered by the Philippine government to Messrs. Erlanger and Galigner as a common carrier of passengers and freight and will ply between Manila and Japan ports. The first trip will be made about September 9. Excellently equipped for the accommodation of passengers, and with ample cargo space, this vessel steps into the breach vacated by the retirement of several passenger and freight steamers through martial and maritime conditions. Captain William C. de Wetherell will continue in command of the vessel, and Mr. A. C. Averback, a recent arrival in Manila by way of long experience in his line of work, will be the purser of the Rizal—Cebu.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed. Findon, Haddock, Kippers, &c. ALEXANDER, CAPT.

SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
TIENSIN via Chefoo	Chipshing	Wed., 2nd Sept. at noon
SHANGHAI via Ningpo	Wingsang	Wed., 2nd Sept. at noon
TIENSIN via Shanghai	Lienshing	Thur., 3rd Sept. at d'light
SANDAKAN	Hinsang	Thur., 3rd Sept. at noon
SHANGHAI	Choyhsang	Thur., 3rd Sept. at noon
MANILA	Yuenhsang	Sat., 5th Sept. at 2 p.m.
TIENSIN	Cheongshing	Tues., 8th Sept. at d'light
SHAI, Kobe & Moji	Kutsang	Tues., 8th Sept. at d'light
SHANGHAI	Taksang	Tues., 8th Sept. at noon
S'FORE, Pang & Coutta	Yatshing	Thur., 10th Sept. at 2 p.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 12th Sept. at 2 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang," and "Lalsang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Fooksang," "Kumsang," "Lovat" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried. Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dairen, Weihaiwei, Tsingtau.

† Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datu, Simporna, Tawao, Uakan, Jesselton and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage,

Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215.

General Managers.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM
PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Subject to change without Notice

"Shire" Line Service.—Home & d.

For	Steamers	Date of Sailing
LONDON & ANTWERP	Carnarvonshire	4th Sept.
Trans-Pacific "Shire" & "Glen" Joint Service		
VICTORIA, VVER, S'FLE	Merionethshire	8th Sept.
TACOMA & PLAND	Cardiganshire	30th Sept.

Cargo accepted on through Bills of Lading to all ports in Europe and North and South America.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215, Sub. Ex. No. 9.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215.

Agents.

14

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD
& ENGINEERING Co. OF
HONGKONG, Ltd.
TAIKOO DOCKYARD,
HONGKONG.SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS & REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS
FORGE-MASTERS, BRASS & IRON FOUNDERS, CON-
STRUCTIONAL ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL
ENGINEERS.WELDING & CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE
AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK 787' x 88' x 34'6"

Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVER-HEAD CRANES throughout the Shops, ranging up to 100 Tons.

50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets etc.

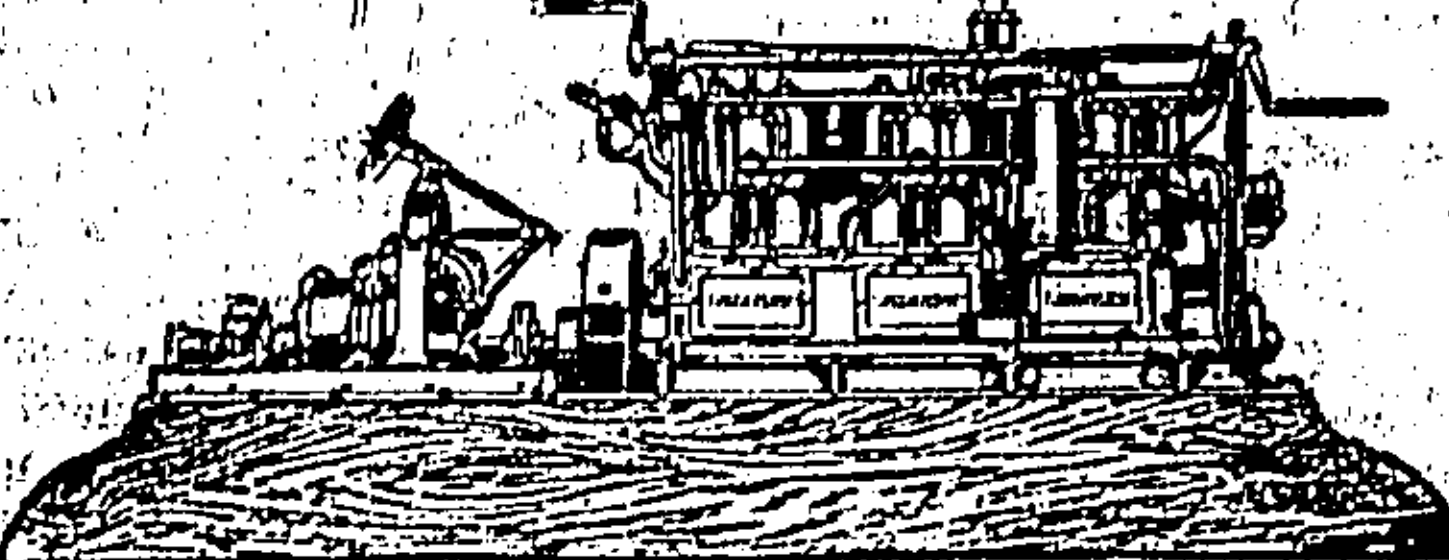
AGENTS for:—

JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.

PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2

150 B. H. P.

As supplied to the British Admiralty & War Office.



O.S. type Motor and Reserve Gear.

B.H.P. Paraffin 70 Petrol 80.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUN
BOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS AND PLEASURE
CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.MOTOR PUMPING AND LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR
VEHICLES, etc.

Dockyard Manager

11 a.m. to 12 noon at the Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN, AGENTS.

Telegraphic Address: "TAIKOODOCK"

Telephone No. 227.

VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be De-spached.
Marseilles via Ports	Paul Lecat	M. M. Co.	3, Sept.
London & Antwerp	Carokire	J. M. Co.	4, Sept.
London & Antwerp via S'pore etc.	Socotra	P. & O.	8, Sept.
Marseilles via Ports	Kamo M.	N. Y. K.	9, Sept.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

Via B.C. T'ma via K'lung, Japan	Seattle M.	O. S. K.	3, Sept.
San Francisco, via Shanghai,	Tenyo M.	T. K. K.	5, Sept.
M'la, Japan and Honolulu	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	8, Sept.
San Francisco, via Shanghai,	Merishire	J. M. Co.	8, Sept.
M'la, Japan and Honolulu	Montesle	C. P. R.	8, Sept.
Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle	Yokohama M.	N. Y. K.	8, Sept.
Vancouver via S'hai, Japan etc.	Tenyo M.	T. K. K.	15, Sept.
Via B.C. S'le via K'lung, S'hai &c.	Mongolia	P. M. Co.	15, Sept.
San Francisco via Keelung,	E. of India	C. P. R.	16, Sept.
Shanghai and Japan &c.	Mexico M.	O. S. K.	16, Sept.
Vancouver via S'hai & Japan &c.	Soiyo M.	T. K. K.	3, Oct.
Via B.C. & T'ma via S'hai &c.	Yokohama M.	N. Y. K.	3, Oct.
Mexican, Peruvian and Chile	Minnesota	N. Y. K.	14, Nov.
Ports via Japan			
Victoria, B.C. & S'le, etc.			
Seattle via Nagasaki etc.			

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	Taiyuan	B. & S.	16, Sept.
Australian Ports via Manila	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	23, Sept.
Australian Ports via Manila	St. Albans	G. L. Co.	26, Sept.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Swatow, Ningpo & Shanghai	Hupoh	B. & S.	2, Sept.
Swatow	Haimun	D. L. Co.	2, Sept.
Swatow	Linan	B. & S.	2, Sept.
Swatow	Chihli	B. & S.	2, Sept.
Tourane & Quinhon	Tarda	D. S. Co.	3, Sept.
Yokohama, Kobe and Moji	Choyhsang	J. M. Co.	3, Sept.
Shanghai	Namur	F. & O.	3, Sept.
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Y'hama	Luohow	B. & S.	3, Sept.
Shanghai	Hinsang	J. M. Co.	3, Sept.
Sandakan	Takada	D. S. Co.	4, Sept.
S'hai, Y'hama, Kobe and Moji	Hajohing	D. L. Co.	4, Sept.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Banri M.	D. & Co.	6, Sept.
Kobe and Moji	Cheonan	B. & S.	6, Sept.
Shanghai	Kutsang	J. M. Co.	8, Sept.
Shinghai, Kobe and Moji	Haiyang	D. L. Co.	8, Sept.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Sesetto	P. & O.	8, Sept.
Shanghai	Bangoon M.	N. Y. K.	14, Sept.
Bombay via S'pore, & Colombo	Riojun M.	D. & Co.	22, Sept.
S'pore, Batavia, Cheribon, etc.	Salamis	B. L. L.	25, Oct.
Singapore, Mauritius and South	Haiyang	D. L. Co.	Q. desp.
African Ports	Tibodas	J. O. J. L.	1, half A.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Tibodas	J. O. J. L.	1, half A.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samatrag, &c.	Tibodas	J. O. J. L.	1, half A.
Japan	Tibodas	J. O. J. L.	2, half A.
Shanghai	Tibodas	J. O. J. L.	2, half A.
Shanghai	Tibodas	J. O. J. L.	1, half B.
Shanghai	Tibodas	J. O. J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tibodas	J. O. J. L.	Q. desp.

MOVEMENTS OF
STEAMERS.VESSELS ADVERTISED TO
DEPART TO-MORROW.

For

Vessel

Haiphong	Kaifong
Shanghai	Hupoh
Swatow	Haimun
Bangkok	Linan
Shanghai	Wingsang
Tientsin	Chipsing
Shanghai	Lienshing

FRENCH MAIL.

The M.M. s.s. PAUL LECAT is due to arrive here on Wednesday the 2nd Sept and will probably leave for Saigon on Thursday the 3rd Sept. at noon.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P.M. s.s. MONGOLIA due to arrive at Hongkong on September 7, left Yokohama on Wednesday 27th ult. for this port via Manila.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The A. O. Line s.s. TAIYUAN left Sydney on 25th ult. for Hongkong via Thursday Island, Zamboanga and Manila, and may be expected to arrive here on or about the 18th September.

The E. & A. s.s. EASTERN left Sydney for this port (via Queensland Ports, Port Darwin, Timor and Manila) on 22nd ult. and may be expected to arrive here on or about the 14th Sept.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The N. Y. K. s.s. KUMANO MARU, HOKATA MARU and KAMAKURA MARU have been withdrawn from the service, and their substitutes are not placed.

The P. & O. s.s. NAMUR left Singapore for this port on the 28th ult. and is due here on the 2nd Sept. at about noon.

TIDE TABLE.

31st Aug., to 6th Sept., 1914.

Day	High Water	Low Water
Mon.	10.15	4.15
Tues.	9.55	3.55
Wed.	9.35	3.35
Thurs.	9.15	3.15
Fri.	8.55	2.55
Sat.	8.35	2.35
Sun.	8.15	2.15

m morning. a afternoon.

HIMROD'S
Gives Instant Relief
No matter what your respiratory organs may be suffering from—whether
**ASTHMA, INFLUENZA,
BRONCHITIS, OR
ORDINARY COUGH.**
—you will find in this famous remedy a
restorative power that is simply
unparalleled.
HIMROD'S
CURE FOR ASTHMA

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Musinae, Br. s.s. 3,605, N. MacDonald, 15th ult.—Swatow, 13th Aug. Ballast—S. O. & Co.	Yokohama Maru, Jap. s.s. 4,013, S. Kama- mura, 30th Aug.—Shanghai, 27th Aug.—Gen.—N. Y. K.
Kentucky, Br. s.s. 4,278, A. Lee, 17th Aug. —Singapore, 11th Aug.—Gen.—S. T. & Co.	Haitan, Br. s.s. 1,183, J. W. Evans, 30th Aug.—Swatow, 29th Aug.—Gen.— D. L. & Co.
Yerimo Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,000, Kawa- naka, 21st Aug.—Java, 11th inst., Sugar—O S. K.	Tanyo Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,635, T. Sakino, 31st Aug.—Manila, 29th Aug.— Gen.—N. Y. K.
Skerries, Br. s.s. 2,796, J. W. Angus, 26th Aug.—Wusung, Gen.—D. & Co.	Trollus, Br. s.s. 3,559, G. W. (Long, 31st Aug.—Liverpool, 25th Aug.—Gen.— B. & S.
Wimbledon, Br. s.s. 2,435, Cantell, 26th Aug.—Wusung, 22nd Aug.—Gen.— D. & Co.	Hild, Norw. s.s. 720, C. Jensen, 31st Aug. —Bangkok, 22nd Aug.—Rice— Chinese.
Swanley, Br. s.s. 2,966, Steele, 27th Aug.— Wusung, 22nd Aug.—Coal—Or- der	Hungchow, Br. s.s. 999, Wink, 30th Aug. —Saigon, 25th Aug.—Rice—B. & S.
Seattle Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,832, J. Saitow, 27th Aug.—Manila, 24th August, Gen.—O. S. K.	Hongkong, Fr. s.s. 732, A. Marquette, 29th Aug.—Hohow, 28th August Gen.—A. R. Marty.
Kjeld, Norw. s.s. 910, Hellesoe, 27th inst. Aug.—Bangkok, 28th Aug.—Rice— Chinese.	Cebu, Br. s.s. 1,350, J. V. Sedford, 29th Aug.—Manila, 26th Aug.—Gen.— B. & S.
Telemechus, Br. s.s. 1,350, Fraser, 28th Aug.—Saigon, 24th Aug.—Rice— Chinese.	Haldia, Norw. s.s. 1,065, J. Jargenon, 31st Aug.—Java, 31st Aug.—Gen.—J. C. J. L.
Ulv, Norw. s.s. 1,510, Petersen, 28th Aug. —Bangkok, 18th Aug.—Rice—T.	Hulchow, Br. s.s. 1,220, Shano, 30th Aug. —Tientsin, 23rd Aug.—Gen.—B. & S.
	Kwong, Br. s.s. 1,228, G. J. Spink, 31st Aug.—Saigon, 26th Aug.—Rice— Chinese.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE
INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Assets £ 13,833,482 : 12 : 4d.

THE Management of the Company's Representation in Hong-
kong has from to-day been taken over by me and the interests
the Company will thus be entirely under British control.

H. S. PLAYFAIR.

Hongkong, 10th August, 1914.

TO SAIL

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE

Proposed Sailing from Hongkong
For NEW YORK

The s.s. "SAINT EGBERT"

sailing on or about 8th September

For Freight and further information apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 31st August, 1914.

Agents.

"GLEN LINE"

(McGREGOR COW & Co.) LTD.

For London & Antwerp

Saloon passage Hongkong to London £40.

For freight or passage, apply to

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1914.

SHEWAN TOMES & Co.

Agents.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1914.

THE FORGERY CASE.

Ribeiro Again Before the Magistrate.

Further evidence was heard this afternoon at the Police Court, by Mr. J. R. Wood, in the case in which A. B. Ribeiro stands charged with the forgery of two cheques in the name of Mr. L. N. Leefe, and an application for a pass book from the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Mr. D. J. Lewis, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, prosecuted and Mr. J. H. Gardiner defended.

Det. Sergt. Clark, who brought the prisoner from Colombo, produced the extorted warrant. The Japanese boy who was at the Nomura Hotel in January last, on the 17th of which month the prisoner came to the hotel and engaged a room, said the prisoner did not then go to his room but telephoned to someone, afterwards going out, announcing he would return at two o'clock in the afternoon. He registered as "R. Roberts" of Shanghai. While at the hotel the prisoner gave him a chit book and asked him to send it to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. There was a letter inside and witness took the book to the bank as desired. On arrival he handed it to a boy who took it away. Later the boy returned with it and asked "who brought the chit book?" Witness said "I did," and asked for the book, which was not given to him. The boy said something which he did not understand, and went to see a European, later leaving the Bank with the chit book. Witness followed him to Messrs. Reiss and Co., where he saw two or three persons, including the comrade of Messrs. Reiss and Co. Then they went back to the Bank and later with two other men returned to the Hotel and waited until about two o'clock. The defendant did not return.

In answer to his Lordship, Mr. Lewis said the chit book had since disappeared.

A Chinese boy, who was also employed at the Nomura Hotel, gave corroborative evidence regarding the visit of the defendant to the hotel on January 17.

Inspector Terrell said that at 11 a.m. on July 31, he was present at an identification held at the Central Station, under the superintendence of the Captain Superintendent of Police. The last witness picked the prisoner out of a total of seven as the man who had visited the Nomura Hotel in January.

The prisoner was charged on the present three charges the same day.

Statements made in reply by the prisoner were produced but not read in Court.

Mr. Lewis said that with the exception of the evidence of Mr. Leefe that was his case: there was another Chinese witness to come from Macao, but he did not intend to take his evidence.

A remand until next Tuesday was ordered.

Ammunition Possession.
Det. Sergt. Wills charged a Chinese with unlawfully being in possession of 590 rounds of ammunition, at the Police Court, this morning. The defendant was fined \$100.

The Wanderer's Return.
An Australian Chinese, returning to his home, was charged before Mr. Melbourne at the Police Court, with being in unlawful possession of two revolvers and 420 rounds of ammunition. The weapons were concealed in his dress case and the ammunition in the lid of a wooden box. The defendant was fined \$250.

THE SERBIAN COMMANDER.

A Brilliant Leader.

It has probably never happened before that the first act of war between two nations was the capture of the Commander-in-Chief of the army of one of them. This is what occurred in the first stage of the rupture between Austria-Hungary and Serbia. By a sudden coup the Austrians made a prisoner of General Putnik, the Chief of Staff and virtual Commander-in-Chief of the Serbian Army, and it was only the personal intervention of Emperor Francis Joseph, always on the side of honour and good faith, that procured his release.

Although General Putnik's name is not very familiar in Western Europe, he is one of the ablest and most accomplished military commanders of the present day. It is to his skill as a strategist and tactician that Serbia owed her dramatic and rapid success over the Turks in the last months of 1912, and her equally unexpected victory over Bulgaria last summer. The Austro-Hungarian authorities, having the Serbian Commander-in-Chief in their power, apparently came to the conclusion that it would be to their advantage to effect his capture, and therefore hand him over to the enemy. The arrest—in itself a high-handed proceeding, constituting an act of war—might possibly have tended in the desired direction; but, on the other hand, its effect would have been to embitter Slav sentiment within the borders of the Dual Monarchy, and no doubt that fact was fully recognized by the Emperor when he issued his order of release.

I have seen, says a correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, General Putnik on many occasions, but I had the privilege of conversation with him only on one occasion. That was on the day of the famous Battle of Kumanovo, when the Turkish army in Macedonia was shattered by the Serbians under General Boyevitch. I had been journeying by a slow troop train from Nish to Vranja. For several hours as we progressed we could hear at every stopping place the sound of guns to the southward. At Leskovats, where there was a long halt, a group of foreign correspondents were chatting on the platform when a Serbian officer of my acquaintance came up and drew me aside.

Tactician and Strategist.
Pointing to a quiet-looking man of middle height, with a grizzled beard, trimmed to a point, he said "That is the Commander-in-Chief, General Putnik; would you like to be introduced to him?" I at once accepted the offer, and a few moments later I found myself shaken warmly by the hand and looking into a pair of pleasant blue-grey eyes. General Putnik bears a striking resemblance to the portraits of the late President Grant of the United States. He has the same calm, firm look, and broad, somewhat round face. He spoke in a low, clear voice, in short, clear sentences. The general impression one received was that of a man who was completely master of himself, and possessed of the power of thinking very rapidly and coming instantly to a resolute decision. We discussed the situation—war had just been declared—and then passed on to talk of the meaning of the thunder of guns which reached us from the south. General Putnik was perfectly unconcerned. "A battle is in progress," he said, "on the Turkish side of the frontier, and the day is going well for us. I have no doubt as to the result."

His confidence was not misplaced. General Bozovitch and the Serbian Crown Prince completely defeated the Turks, and

GERMANY AND RUSSIA

HOW WAR WAS DECLARED.

A Dramatic Episode.

St. Petersburg newspaper-published a circumstantial account of the manner in which the last words in the conversations between Russia and Germany were spoken.

The report states that at midnight on July 31, Count Portales, the German Ambassador at St. Petersburg, went to the Foreign Office and was immediately received by M. Sazanoff, the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs. The German Ambassador presented the historic Note containing the warning of Germany against the continued mobilization of Russian troops, and informed the Russian Minister that unless this mobilization ceased, Germany would be compelled to mobilize her army. The Note was formally accepted, but no answer was given to the communication at the time. At 7 o'clock on the evening of August 1 the German Ambassador, visibly in a state of agitation, called upon M. Sazanoff and pointed out the question as to whether or not Russia intended to cancel the mobilization order. M. Sazanoff replied that the Russian Government had given no answer and that Count Portales might draw his own conclusions. The German Ambassador repeated his question, and received the same reply. Upon this, the report states, Count Portales displayed some signs of impatience. Again he put the question, pointing out that the step taken by Russia would involve very serious consequences for her people, but the same reply was given.

The German Ambassador then presented the Note stating that Germany would demobilize if Russia consented to do so, and left the Foreign Office immediately. A curious circumstance in connection with this part of the interview is reported. On the back of the document presented by Count Portales there appeared (in parenthesis) the alternative Note which had been prepared at Berlin, the Note stating that Germany would take necessary steps in the event of Russia refusing to demobilize.

captured no fewer than 185 guns of various kinds. He said he hoped to see me again at Army Headquarters in a few days.

The defeat of the Turks at Kumanovo opened the eyes of Europe to the qualities of the Serbian soldiers. Their training and preparation for war were almost entirely General Putnik's work. Born just over sixty years ago in Southern Serbia, he has spent his whole life as a soldier. When still a cadet he went to the Military Academy at St. Petersburg. From there, after he had obtained his commission, he proceeded to France and spent several years at the Polytechnic and St. Cyr.

Creating a Modern Army.
On his return home he obtained an appointment on the Staff, and thenceforward he was concerned with the reorganization and training of the Serbian army. To him is owing the introduction of Schneider-Creusot guns and the adoption of French methods of artillery practice, which proved so effective in the campaign against Turkey and Bulgaria. He was chiefly instrumental in bringing about the rearming of the Serbian infantry with the Mauser rifle in 1899, and he has been indefatigable in his efforts to improve the efficiency of the troops. The General has always been a close student of the military systems of foreign countries, and he has frequently attended man-

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

Night-Duration for September.

A Hongkong Government Gazette Extraordinary, dated Tuesday, September 1, 1914, says:—

The following Notification is published, by command,

CLAUDE SEVERN,
Colonial Secretary.

Notices.
Harbour Master's Department.
No. 343.—In continuation of Government Notification No. 286 of 3rd August, Part III (d), the following Table shows the Standard Time at which Official Night ends and begins during the month of September, 1914:—

Date.	Ends.	Begins.
Sept. 1st, 5.54 a.m.	6.53 p.m.	
" 2nd, 5.55 "	6.51 "	
" 3rd, 5.55 "	6.49 "	
" 4th, 5.56 "	6.48 "	
" 5th, 5.56 "	6.48 "	
" 6th, 5.56 "	6.48 "	
" 7th, 5.56 "	6.47 "	
" 8th, 5.56 "	6.46 "	
" 9th, 5.56 "	6.45 "	
" 10th, 5.57 "	6.44 "	
" 11th, 5.57 "	6.43 "	
" 12th, 5.57 "	6.42 "	
" 13th, 5.58 "	6.41 "	
" 14th, 5.58 "	6.40 "	
" 15th, 5.59 "	6.40 "	
" 16th, 5.59 "	6.39 "	
" 17th, 5.59 "	6.38 "	
" 18th, 5.59 "	6.37 "	
" 19th, 5.59 "	6.35 "	
" 20th, 6.00 "	6.35 "	
" 21st, 6.00 "	6.34 "	
" 22nd, 6.00 "	6.33 "	
" 23rd, 6.01 "	6.32 "	
" 24th, 6.01 "	6.31 "	
" 25th, 6.01 "	6.30 "	
" 26th, 6.02 "	6.29 "	
" 27th, 6.02 "	6.28 "	
" 28th, 6.02 "	6.27 "	
" 29th, 6.02 "	6.25 "	
" 30th, 6.02 "	6.24 "	

BASIL TAYLOR, Commander, R.N.,
Harbour Master, &c.
31st August, 1914.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

Fairing Competition.
The July running pool, 10 or under, resulted as follows:—
R. O. Hutchison 89.0.89
12 Entries.

The competition, 11 or over, resulted thus:—
G. K. Chatham, 108.18.90
25 Entries.

Fairing August Competition.
Class 1.—No Cards—3 Entries.
Class 11.—No Cards—12 Entries.

TYPHOON WARNINGS.

The telegram quoted below was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 5.15 p.m. yesterday:—

"Cyclone or Typhoon.—Near or over the Southern part of Formosa Channel, moving W.N.W. or N.W."

"Cyclone or Typhoon.—E. of Northern Luzon, more than 300 miles distant, direction unknown."

The telegram quoted below was received at 11.45 a.m. to-day:—
Cyclone or Typhoon.—E. of Aparri, more than 300 miles distant.—Almost stationary.

The black signal, indicating a typhoon to the east, within 300 miles of the Colony, was hoisted this morning.

curves in France, Russia, and Germany, adopting from them and assimilating whatever he considered of value for the army of his native country. He is an accomplished linguist, speaking five languages fluently, and is widely read in military history and general European literature. In character, he is modest and retiring. He rarely makes a speech in public, and takes no part in politics, confining himself with his military duties. He is beloved by officers and men alike, and all ranks have complete confidence in him as a leader.

THE WORLD-WAR.

Admiral Breussing's Wish Gratified.

As recently as March this year the following article appeared in a number of British journals: Now that Admiral Breussing's wish has been gratified it may be of interest to many to again read his views:—

Admiral Breussing of Germany, whose violent utterances respecting England and France have gained him a reputation in Europe, made a speech at Wiesbaden some time ago. The Admiral is a firm believer in a "world-war," in which England is to be the assailant and Germany the assailed. The topic is his favourite, says a correspondent to the *Navy*, published by the Navy League, London, and what is more the Admiral regards this world-war as imminent. In part of the speech, he said:—

"No person of insight can fail to see that a world-war is threatened by France, who feels that her armaments are now equal to the German. After introduction of the three-year term of service the French army will number 850,000, the German army only 820,000 men, so that we shall be compelled to take further steps. England is responsible for France's burden of war. Thrice within recent years has England offered to support France in a war against Germany. And why? Simply because she desires unlimited power, and because she wishes to dictate to us. If, in the near future, we go to war with France we shall find England against us, because the German fleet stands in the way of British autocracy. Have we any cause to view with misgiving a naval war against England? What form would such a campaign take? In former times the English favoured the very simple plan of steaming straight across to our river estuaries, bombarding everything that got in their way, and destroying the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal. This plan had to be given up when our fleet and coast defence were strengthened, and a close blockade was projected instead. As a suitable point d'appui for this operation the English had their eye on Borkum and the Ems, but when this district was equipped with strong fortifications and thus secured against sudden seizure they had resort to another alternative. This was to seal up the entire North Sea between two mighty blockading lines. The recent detachment of one of our battle cruisers to the Mediterranean spoils this plan, too. The menace of the German cruisers now appears to have brought the scheme of a close blockade to the fore again. To stop these ships breaking through is an important matter for England, which, in order to feed its population has to import an enormous quantity of wheat every year, and is not able to feed itself from its own resources for more than four or five weeks. England, therefore, must crush the German fleet at the very beginning of the war. Our fleet per contra, will avoid an engagement in the opening stages, but will endeavour to weaken the English force by submarine and torpedo attacks. Our light cruisers must be sent to the Atlantic to interrupt the English food supplies. Those supplies which come through the Mediterranean will be held up by our allies, while farther East they will be harassed by our Asiatic cruiser squadrons."

"Enfeeblement of the English Force?"

"Eventually this continued enfeeblement of the English force will bring a time when its superiority is no longer crushing. It is then that the decisive action will be fought. Our fleet will pick its way through the mine fields and open fire at long range, these being tactics for which it is especially trained. The guns will come into play first, but later on the torpedo will take a hand. Formerly the English always preferred close action, but nowadays they practise long-range gunnery. Yet the English guns are much shorter-lined than the German, this being due to the fact the untrained English workmen cannot manufacture the built-up guns we make. Our first cruiser squadron will now enter the fray and outflank the enemy's ships. In the end the victors will bring back nothing but debris. Even if she won, England would be unable to face another great sea-power. She might blockade us, but does that mean that we are finished? It would now be the turn of our allies to do their part. Their united fleets can hold France in check and advance against England in the Mediterranean. The Italian troops from Tunis (sic) will march against Egypt, and thus attack one of the most sensitive points of British power. England is alive to these dangers, and has accordingly changed her Mediterranean policy. But she is threatened with danger in other quarters. Japan is increased against her ally. The renewed development of the Japanese fleet is directed more against England than America, as the new type of ship shows, and this is because England stands in the way of Japanese efforts to expand. Faced with this situation, England is trying to come to an agreement with us, the moment being favourable to her, but the reverse to us."

"Should England, as has been proposed, enter into a Zollverein (customs union) with her Colonies, it would be necessary for Germany to wage a war against her. We are in need of land to colonize. Our emigrants must remain German. Where is there such land? Morocco, Asia Minor and South America are suitable territories. We must demand from England some existing land for this purpose, but if we do so we shall always find the British fleet arrayed against us unless our own navy is strong enough to support our needs."

these being tactics for which it is especially trained. The guns will come into play first, but later on the torpedo will take a hand. Formerly the English always preferred close action, but nowadays they practise long-range gunnery. Yet the English guns are much shorter-lined than the German, this being due to the fact the untrained English workmen cannot manufacture the built-up guns we make. Our first cruiser squadron will now enter the fray and outflank the enemy's ships. In the end the victors will bring back nothing but debris. Even if she won, England would be unable to face another great sea-power. She might blockade us, but does that mean that we are finished? It would now be the turn of our allies to do their part. Their united fleets can hold France in check and advance against England in the Mediterranean. The Italian troops from Tunis (sic) will march against Egypt, and thus attack one of the most sensitive points of British power. England is alive to these dangers, and has accordingly changed her Mediterranean policy. But she is threatened with danger in other quarters. Japan is increased against her ally. The renewed development of the Japanese fleet is directed more against England than America, as the new type of ship shows, and this is because England stands in the way of Japanese efforts to expand. Faced with this situation, England is trying to come to an agreement with us, the moment being favourable to her, but the reverse to us."

"Should England, as has been proposed, enter into a Zollverein (customs union) with her Colonies, it would be necessary for Germany to wage a war against her. We are in need of land to colonize. Our emigrants must remain German. Where is there such land? Morocco, Asia Minor and South America are suitable territories. We must demand from England some existing land for this purpose, but if we do so we shall always find the British fleet arrayed against us unless our own navy is strong enough to support our needs."

Prince of Wales' Fund.
We are advised that on Monday 33 monthly subscribers to the above fund were secured. Their monthly contributions amount to \$133.

Foki Missing.
A foki employed by a shopkeeper at 17, Tan Sin Street, collected \$62.72 for his master and is now missing.

Hongkong "Ropes."
It is notified that the Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co. Ltd. is paying a dividend of \$1 per share for the six months ended June 30.

Export of Fushun Coal from Newchwang.
The amount of Fushun Coal exported from the port of Newchwang during the month of July last totalled 44,969 tons, of which 1,080 tons went to Shanghai. The export of the above coal to Shanghai has been practically wholly suspended owing to the discontinuation of steamer services between the two ports, excepting the S. M. R. Co.'s regular weekly service.

Karachi Port.
Karachi, August 3rd.—All shipowners and shipping agents in Karachi have been advised that their vessels should, until further notice, be timed to arrive at the port during the hours of daylight only. They have also been informed that delay to their ships will be avoided by their giving immediate notice to the Port Officer with particulars of appearance and tonnage, etc., to facilitate recognition by the examining officers at the entrance to the port.

FIRE CUTS BAK.

Damage Estimated at \$7,000.

A fire broke out at 2.30 this morning, in a shop at the corner of Wellington Street and Prater Street, occupied by Sau On-chit. The ground floor was used as a curio and medicine shop and the first floor was used as a medicine store. The fire originated on the first floor, which was completely gutted. The ground floor was merely damaged by water. The fire spread to an adjoining house, which was completely burned down. The damaged is estimated at \$7,000. The premises are insured with the China Fire Insurance Company for \$8,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Blind Beggar Killed.
A blind beggar was knocked down and killed by the 7.42 express from Kowloon to Canton, whilst crossing the line in the New Territory.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., Ltd.
AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF ONE DOLLAR (\$1.00) per share for six months ending 30th June, 1914, will be payable on Monday, the 7th September, 1914, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained at the Company's Office.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from Friday the 4th September, to Monday, 7th September, 1914, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1914.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.
ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.
In the matter of the Companies Ordinance 1911

and
In the matter of the Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Petition was on the 20th day of August, 1914, presented to the Supreme Court of Hongkong by the above named Company to confirm an alteration of the said Company's objects proposed to be effected by a Special Resolution of the Company unanimously passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Company held on the 4th day of June 1914 and subsequently unanimously confirmed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Company held on the 30th day of June 1914 and which Resolution runs as follows:—

"That the provisions of the 'Company's Memorandum of Association with respect to its objects' be altered so as to read as in the Print signed by the Chairman of the Meeting for the purposes of 'Identification'."

And notice is further given that the said Petition is directed to be heard before His Honour Mr. Henry Hesse Johnston Comptroller Acting Chief Justice of the said Court on Wednesday the 21st day of October 1914 at 10.30 o'clock in the forenoon and any person interested in the said Company whether as Creditor, policy holder or otherwise desirous to oppose the making of an order for the confirmation of the said alteration under the above Ordinance should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Counsel for the purpose and a copy of the said Petition will be furnished to any such person requiring the same by the undersigned the Company's Solicitors on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

Dated the 21st day of August, 1914.
DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARSTON
1, Des Voeux Road, Central, Hongkong.
Solicitors for the Company.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.
AUCTIONEER, SHARE &
GENERAL BROKER

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

TUESDAY,
the 1st September 1914, com-
mencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales
Rooms, Duddell Street
A Quantity of Sundry
Household Furniture.

On view from day of Sale.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

FRIDAY
the 4th September 1914, com-
mencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales
Rooms, Duddell Street.

SILK VOILE and CAMBRIO
BLOUSES, PRINCESS GOWNS,
WHITE UNDERSKIRTS and
UNDERWEAR.
SILK, LISLE and CASH-
MERE STOCKINGS, COLOUR-
ED SILK PETTICOATS, SILK
PARASOLS, BOYS' and GIRLS'
TUNICS and DRESSES (Silk
and Muslin), PINAFORES, etc.
also

A Quantity of BOOTS & SHOES
(Ladies' and Gents'), GENTS'
SHIRTS, SOCKS, Summer and
Winter Underwear.

On view from Wednesday the
2nd September.

Terms: Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

CONSIGNEES

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship
"BENARTY,"
From LEITH, MIDDLESBRO,
LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are
hereby informed that all
Goods are being landed at their
risk into the hazardous and/or
extra hazardous Godowns of the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf
and Godown Co., Ltd., whence
and/or from the wharves delivery
may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted
after the Goods have left the
Godowns, and all Goods remain-
ing undelivered after the 2nd
September will be subject to rent.
All claims against the steamer
must be presented to the Under-
signed on or before the 9th Sept.,
or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged
Goods are to be left in the Go-
downs, where they will be ex-
amined on the 2nd September,
at 11 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been
effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-
signed by
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 26th August, 1914.

Don't forget after the Show
Supper, and Light Refreshments
ALEXANDRA CAFE.
Open Till Midnight

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

Tuesday 1st September 1914.
THE ALL POWERFUL DRAMA
IN 2 PARTS

"THE SNARE OF FATE"

Look out for Friday 4th September
THE KING'S SERVICE
Military Band in attendance

BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE.

4 NIGHTS ONLY 4

(Commencing Saturday 29th August.

(2nd Series) "ROCAMBOLE"

(The mysterious Count)

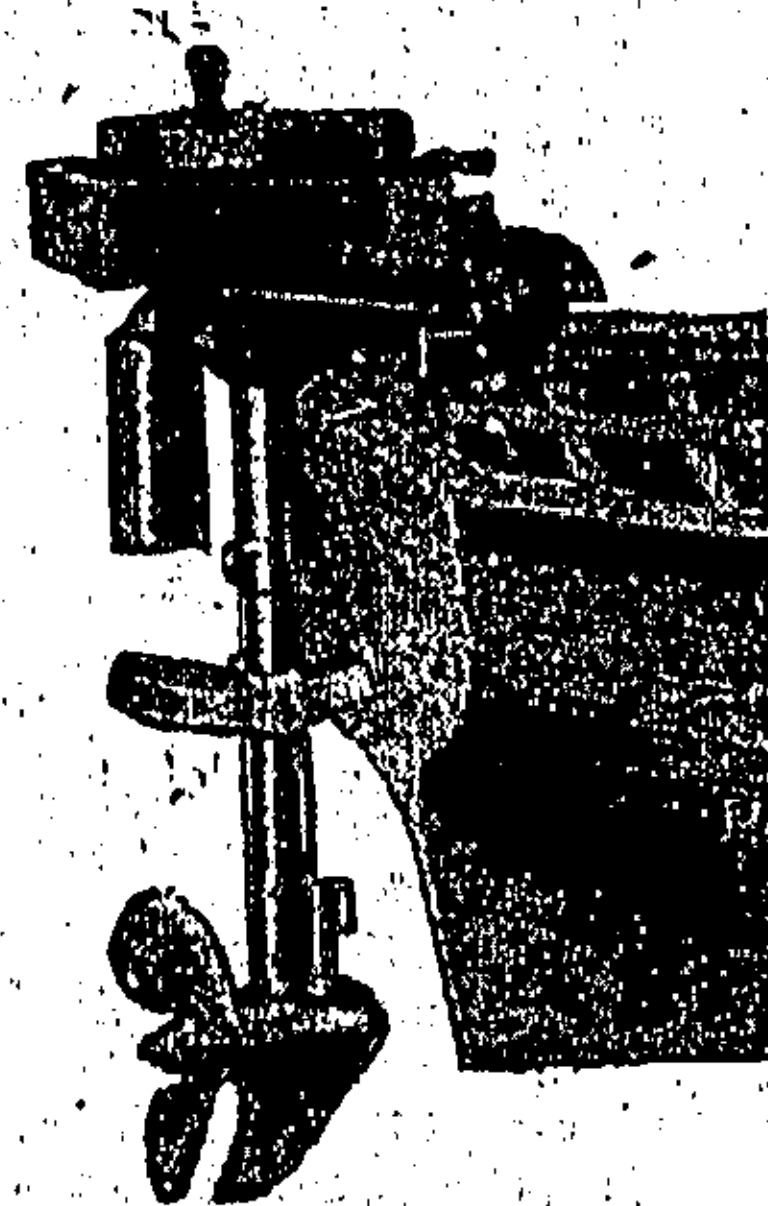
in 4 Parts—Length 7,000 Feet.

Also

Pathe's Cartoon & British Gazette

(The above film consists of 16 Series)

NOTICES



EVINRUDE DETACHABLE
MOTOR.

1½—2 H.P. 2—3 H.P. 3½—
5 H.P., with battery—or
magneto—ignition.

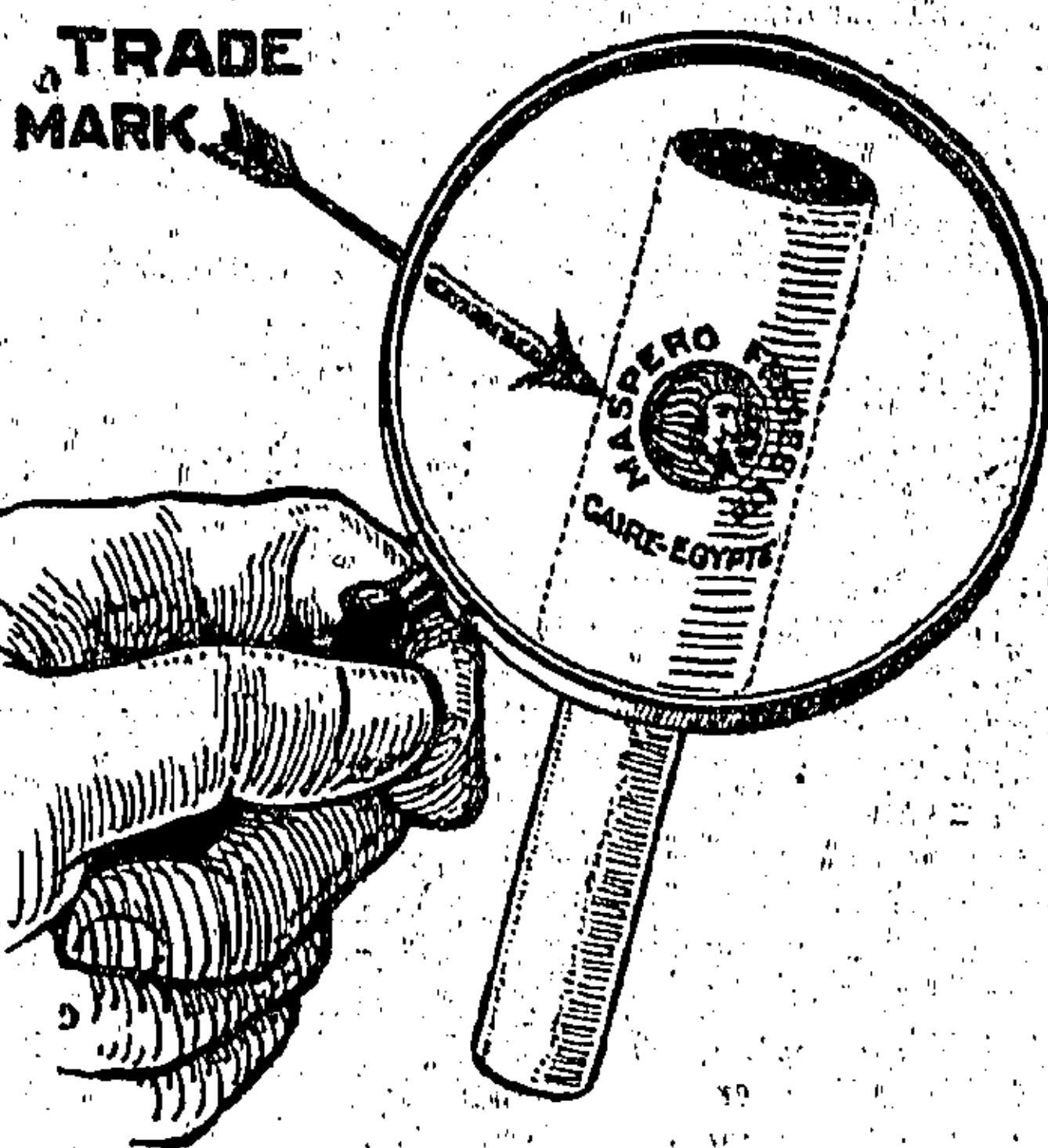
For particulars apply to

CARRELS, BOERNER & CO.

Hongkong, King's Buildings,
3rd Floor.

Sole Agents for South China.

NOTICES



BREW & CO.

Pedder Street (Adjoining Hongkong Hotel Main Entrance)
Telephone No. 696.

THE STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK

1914, by J. Scott Keltie, L.L.D., 18.40

THE CHIEF YEAR BOOK 1914, by Woodhead & Montague, 7.50

FORCES MINING AND UNDER-
MINING CHINA, by Rowland R. Gibson, 6.00

JAPAN'S INHERITANCE, THE
COUNTRY, ITS PEOPLE,
AND THEIR DESTINY, by E. Bruce Mitford, 8.40

THE FIGHTING SPIRIT OF JAPAN,
by E. J. Harrison, 10.00

THE RELIGIONS AND PHILOSOPHIES
OF THE EAST, by M. Kennedy, 4.00

THE DUTCH EAST, by J. Macmillan Brown, 2.75

SCOTT'S LAST EXPEDITION,
In Two Volumes, 3.50

HARPER'S GASOLINE ENGINE

BOOK, by A. H. Verrill, 4.00

THE NORTH AFRICA, by W. Douglas Newton, 1.50

AUTUMN GLORY, by Rene Bazin, 1.50

FALLER AMONG THIEVES, by Arthur Applin, 1.75

A PEOPLE'S MAN, by E. Phillips Oppenheim, 1.75

THE COST OF WINGS, by Richard Doherty, 1.75

THE WORLD SET FREE, by E. G. Wills, 1.75

THE RIVER OF DREAMS, by William Westrup, 1.75

TWO WOMEN, by Max Pemberton, 1.75

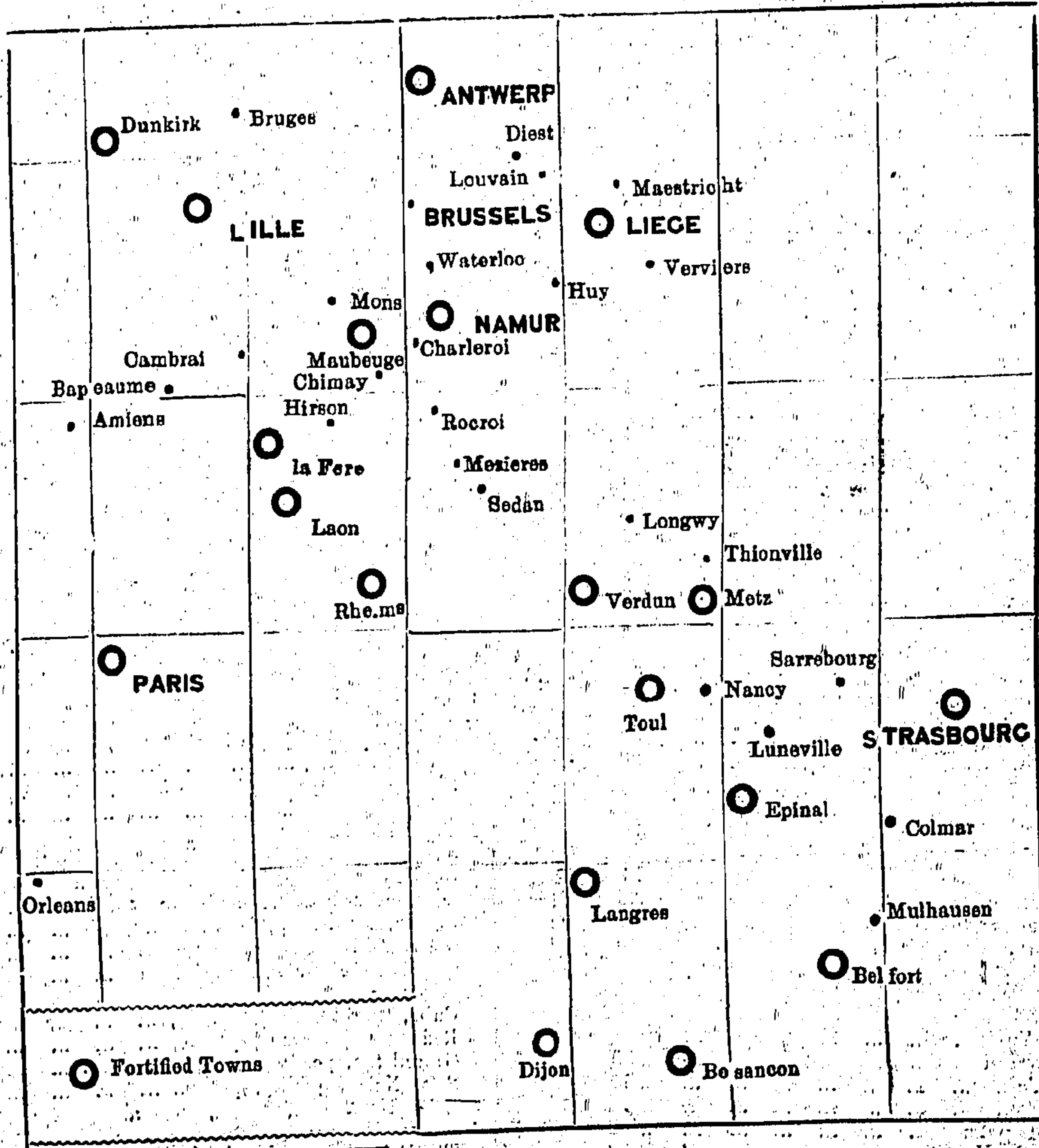
THE SIX RUBIES, by Julia Miles Forman, 1.75

THE HAND OF ALLAN, by William Le Queux, 1.75

THE WAR.

Plan of the Great Battlefield, Showing
Fortified Towns, etc.

(CROSS LINES WITHIN THE PLAN ARE THOSE OF LONGITUDE AND LATITUDE.)



The above is a plan showing the area most affected in the present hostilities between the British, French and Belgian troops and the German forces. The main German force, in its advance, has taken a line between Liege and Namur and has succeeded in entering Brussels. Owing to the Russian advance, the German force at Brussels has been considerably reduced. The Allies now occupy a line extending from the mouth of the Somme inland along the river past the fortresses of Laferre and Laon, eastwards towards Metz. Fighting is reported at Dapenne.

On the northwestern and eastern frontiers the Germans are reported to have occupied Longwy and Lunenburg, but their further advance is being stoutly resisted by the French.

CONSIGNEES

MOGUL LINE OF STEAMERS.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
From GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL
and STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"ERROLL"

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are
hereby informed that all
Goods are being landed at their risk
into the Godowns of Holt's
Wharf at Kowloon, whence
and/or from the wharves
delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted
after the Goods have left the Go-
downs, and all Goods remaining
undelivered after the 1st prox.
will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamer
must be presented to the Under-
signed on or before the 15th prox.
or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged
Goods are to be left in the Go-
downs, where they will be ex-
amined on the 1st prox. at 11
a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been
effected

Bills of Lading will be counter-
signed by
DODWELL & Co., Ltd.
Agents.

MAKE IT A HABIT—USE REGULARLY.

Perfect sanitation being so necessary for health, disinfection is imperative. Make a practice of using IZAL every day—just a little, diluted with water—pouring it down drains, sinks and w.c.s and sprinkling it in dustbins or other harbours of filth. Get IZAL, because it positively kills disease germs, stops infection and instantly removes bad smells. IZAL—the guaranteed disinfectant of unrivalled strength—is the pioneer modern high power germicide. Officially adopted throughout the British Empire.

Mixes equally well with salt, brackish or fresh water.

Write for Free Booklets—"Practical Disinfection"

and
"Rules of Health."
One Gallon of IZAL makes 400
gallons of efficient disinfecting fluid.

AGENTS:

W. R. LOXLEY & CO.,
YORK BUILDINGS.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Codes Used: A1; A.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering, First and Second Edition; Western Union and Watkins.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers.

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained

workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light Steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OF DOCK OR SLIP	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER BILGE AT ORDINARY SPRING TIDES	RISE OF TIDE	SPRINGS	SLIPS
KOWLOON						
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	700	140	20'	10'	10'	10'
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	275	50	18'	10'	10'	10'
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	245	50	18'	10'	10'	10'
Patent Slip, No. 1, Kowloon	200	40	18'	10'	10'	10'
TAI-KOET-SUI						
Compass Slip, Dock	400	80	20'	10'	10'	10'
ABERDEEN						
Slip Dock	375	75	18'	10'	10'	10'
General Dock	375	75	18'	10'	10'	10'

HEAD
OFFICE: KOWLOON
Telephone No. 1 & 2

Please address Enquiries to the Chief Manager.

M. DYER B.Sc., M.I.N., Kowloon Dock, Hongkong

TOY OFFICE
QUEEN'S BUILDINGS
Telephone No. 20, Hongkong

Events that Brought It About.

dences of Australian loyalty. Bank of England raise 10 per cent. Germany declares war. First shots fired by Russian frontier patrol on Germans near Proskien; no casualties.

August 2.—British cabinet meets and adjourns till evening. Cossacks invade Germany near Biala. Germans invade France near Cirey. Germans enter Luxembourg. Germany promises indemnity to Luxembourg.

August 3.—French papers state Britain will intervene with Expeditionary Force. German cruiser reported to be bombarding Libau. Severe fighting on River Drin between Serbians and Austrians. Patriotic scenes outside Buckingham Palace. Wales decides to raise mounted regiment for service abroad. France protests against G. r. s. acts of war. Russian Fleet driven into Gulf of Finland by Germans. British Mediterranean Fleet clears for action. Martial law at Malta. Sir Edward Grey's speech in Parliament.

August 4.—German ultimatums to Belgium. Reported Anglo-German naval battle. Earl Kitchener sails, but is recalled. War declared between Britain and Germany.

August 5.—Germans invade Belgium. Japan to take measures to discharge Treaty obligations to Britain. Germans violate Dutch territory at Tilbourg. Russian and German troops in contact on frontier. Reported that French detachment captures German cruisers Goeben and Breslau and sinks the Panther. Germans reported to have violated neutrality of Switzerland. Bombardment of Liege begun by Germans. Sir John French gazetted Inspector General of British Forces; Admiral Jellicoe becomes supreme commander of the Fleet.

August 6.—German troops reported to have been repulsed by Belgians in fighting near Liege. Lord Kitchener's departure for Egypt again cancelled.

Numerous German prizes brought to British ports. Earl Kitchener appointed Secretary for War. Bank of England rate reduced to 6 per cent. Germans repulsed by Belgians, with 8,000 casualties. Serbian volunteers cross the Save and plant flag on Austrian bank. Germany threatens Italy with war unless she supports allies. H.M.S. Amphion sinks German mine-layer Koeningig Luise and later strikes mine and sinks herself. Uhlans enter Liege but Belgians exterminate them. House of Commons vote additional war credit of £100,000,000. Nineteen German warships reported sunk or captured in North Sea. Two German cruisers reported sunk in Atlantic.

August 7.—German Cavalry division routed by Belgians in Luxembourg. Germany asks for armistice; admits 25,000 men are *hors de combat*.

August 8.—German Cavalry Division crosses Meuse, but is practically annihilated by Belgians. Italy firmly refuses to fight. Bank of England rate reduced to 5 per cent. British seize South Togoland from Germans and French enter North Togoland. British Government accepts Australia's offer of 20,000 men. French troops enter Alsace Lorraine.

August 9.—Germans evacuate Luxembourg owing to French advance. Japan issues ultimatum to Germany. German submarine sunk by British warship. Reported that Japan has issued ultimatum against Germany. Earl Kitchener appeals for 100,000 men. Russians enter Austrian territory near the valley of Sty.

August 10.—Austrian cruisers bombard Antivari. Capture of Franco-Austrian relations officially announced.

August 11.—Commonwealth Navy transferred to Admiralty command. Announced that there are 8,000 German prisoners in Belgium. Reported that Germans desperately attacked Fort Senneval, Liege, but were repulsed. Germans attack Mulhausen, in Alsace, compelling small French force to retire. French remain masters in Upper Alsace. Austrian troops reported to have entered Alsace. Liege forts reported still intact. Imperial Government to withdraw troops from South Africa. German seize London, which is later recaptured by Belgians. Grey's response to Earl Kitchener's appeal for men.

August 12.—B-Igium reports that German advance guards are pulling back on main Army. Heavy cannonading heard from Congress.

August 13.—Belgians hold their own in first engagement in the open at Hoeselt. British Admiralty announces that it is confident of its ability to keep the trade routes open. Great Britain and Austria at war. Belgians victorious in fight with Germans at Haelen, German losses being three-fifths of those engaged. French defeat Germans in a battle along the River Ourain; regiment of Dragoons annihilated. Concerted attack along German frontier by 400,000 Austrians fails.

August 14.—British Fleet gradually circumscribing action of German Fleet in the Far East. Earl Roberts appointed to command Overseas Forces. Liege still intact. Belgium asks France to accommodate 2,000 German prisoners. Transportation of French troops to Belgium complete; whole force ready to advance. Belgians drive enemy eastward; no German cavalry between Hoeselt and Hamillies. Reported that German cruisers Goeben and Breslau have been purchased by Turkey.

August 15.—French troops enter Belgium at Charleroi. Bavarian Army Corps defeated by French at Avricourt and Cirey. Cannonade heard at Tilleur; believed to be beginning of the great battle. Germans endeavouring to envelop extreme left of Allied Forces. Russians victorious on the Dniester; Fourth Austrian Infantry and First Cavalry Regiments annihilated.

August 16.—French forces drive German Army Corps from heights commanding Blamont and Cirey. Germans, fleeing before French attack at Dinant, fail to reach a bridge, fall down steep banks of the Meuse and are drowned. Japan sends ultimatum to Germany demanding that Kiauchau be handed over to Japan, with a view to eventual restoration to China; answer required by noon on August 23. French Fleet attacks Austrian Fleet off Budua, sinking two ironclads and setting fire to another.

August 17.—Big battle proceeding at Schabatz; rumour of a Serbian victory. Kaiser leaves Berlin for Mainz with Headquarters Staff. French troops advancing all along Alsace-Lorraine. Russians enter Austria by upper course of the Bug and Sty. French Fleet sweeps Adriatic as far as Cattaro. Officially announced that British Expeditionary Force safely lands on French soil.

August 18.—Serbians rout Austrians near Schabatz, annihilating three Regiments. German Crown Prince reported wounded and in hospital. French troops making methodical progress in Alsace-Lorraine. Germans endeavouring along Belgian battle front. Belgian Royal Family and Government move to Brussels. King George issues message to the troops. Russians occupy five points on German territory. Denial of firing between British and German warships.

August 19.—Fierce battle proceeding between Belgians and Germans along an extended front. Liege forts still intact. Serbians victorious in fight with 80,000 Austrians. Germans repulsed again attempting to cross the Meuse near Dinant. Unrest reported in Russia and czar's govins. Russian cavalry rout Austrians in a five hours engagement on the Goriok-Kazmin line. Germans re-attack Diest, bombarding town and pillaging railway stations.

August 20.—Majority of Italian cabinet said to favour intervention on the side of the Triple Entente. Russians occupy Gumbinnen, capturing twelve guns and many prisoners. German forces cross the Meuse between Liege and Namur. French forces reach Moerchingen, south-east of Metz. French occupy Guebwiller in Alsace. Russians enter East Prussia and occupy Lyk. French recapture Mulhausen at the point of the bayonet. Germans occupy Brussels.

August 21.—At request of Canadian Government, Duke of Connaught remains Governor General during the war. French troops achieve brilliant success between Mulhausen and Altkirch capturing 24 guns. Germans retreating on the Rhine.

(Continued on Page 1.)

OFFICIAL	
	Hongkong
BUTCHER MEAT	
Beef Sirloin & Prime Cut,—Mei Lung Pa	...
" Corned,—Ham Ngau Yuk	...
" Roast,—Shiu	...
" Breast,—Ngau Lam	...
" Soup,—Tong Yak	...
" Steak,—Ngau Yuk Pa	...
" —Sirloin,—Ngau Lau	...
" Sausages,—Ngau Ohang	...
Bullock's Brains,—Know	...
" Tongue fresh,—Ngau Li	...
" corned,—Ham Ngau Li	...
" Head,—Ngau Tau	...
" Heart,—Ngau Sum	...
" Hump, Salt,—Ngau Kin	...
" Feet,—Ngau Kark	...
" Kidneys,—Ngau Yiu	...
" Tail,—Ngau Mei	...
" Liver,—Ngau Kon	...
" Tripe (undressed),—Ngau Ton	...
Calves' Head & Feet,—Ngau-chai-tau-kar	...
Mutton Chop,—Yeung Pai Kwat	...
" Leg,—Yeung Pei	...
" Shoulder,—Yeung Shau	...
Pigs Chittlings,—Chu Ohong	...
" Brains,—Chu Know	...
" Feet,—Chu Kark	...
" Fry,—Chu Ohak	...
" Head,—Chu Tau	...
" Heart,—Chu Sum	...
" Kidneys,—Chu Yiu	...
" Liver,—Chu On	...
Pork, Chop,—Chu Pai Kwat	...
" Corned,—Ham Chu Yuk	...
" Leg,—Chu Pei	...
" Fat or Lard,—Chu Yu	...
Sheeps' Head and Feet,—Ye. Ng Tau Kar	...
" Heart,—Yeung Sum	...
" Kidneys,—Yeung Yiu	...
" Liver,—Yeung On	...
Smoking Pigs, To Order,—Chu Cha.	...
Suet, Beef,—Sang Ngau Yau	...
" Mutton,—Sang Yeung Yau	...
" Veal,—Ngau Chai Yuk	...
" Sausages,—Ngau Chai Cheung	...
" Lard,—Chu Yau	...
POULTRY.	
Chicken,—Kai Chai	...
" Capons, Large, Small,—Sin Kai	...
" Ducks,—Ap	...
" Doves,—Pan Kau	...
" Eggs, Hen,—Kai Tan	...
" Fowls, Canton,—Kai	...
" Hainan,—Hoi Nam Kai	...
" Geese,—Ng	...
" Pigeons, Canton,—Pak Kup	...
" Hoihow,—Hoi How Pak Kup,	...
" Turkeys, Cook,—Phor Kai Kuang	...
" Hen, " " Na	...
FISH.	
Barbel,—Ka Yu	...
Bream,—Bin Yu	...
Canton Fresh Water Fish,—Hoi Sin Yu	...
Carp,—Li Yu	...
Codfish,—Chik Yu	...
Codfish,—Man Yu	...
Crabs,—Hoi	...
Cuttle Fish,—Muk Yu	...
Dab,—Sa Mang Yu	...
Dace,—Wong Mei Lun	...
Dog Fish,—Hs Tu Se	...
Eels, Conger,—Hoi Mann	...
" Fresh water,—Tam Sin Yu	...
Eels, Yellow,—Wong Sin Yu	...
Frogs,—Tien Kai	...
Garoupa,—Set Pan	...
Gudgeon,—Pak Kup Yu	...
Herrings,—Tso Pak	...
Halibut,—Cheung Kwan Kup	...
Labrus,—Wong Ka Yu	...
Loach,—Wu Yu	...
Lobsters,—Lung Ha	...
Mackerel,—Chi Yu	...
Monk Fish,—Mong Yu	...
" Muller,—Chai Yu	...
Oysters,—Sang Hoo	...
Parrotfish,—Kai Kung Yu	...
Parch,—Tan Loo	...
Pike,—Fa Paw Poong	...
Plaice,—Pan Yu	...
Pomfret, Black,—Hak Ohong	...
Pomfret, White,—Pak Ohong	...
Prawns,—Ming Ha	...
Ray,—Pai Pa Se	...
Rock Fish,—Sek Ke Kung	...
Roach	...
Shark,—Sa Yu	...
Salmon,—Ma Yau	...
Skate,—Po Yu	...
Shrimps,—Ha	...
Sinapper,—Lap Yu	...
Sole,—Tat Sa Yu	...
Tench,—Wan Yu	...
Turbot,—Cho How Yu	...
Turtles, small, fresh water,—Kork Yu	...
FRUITS.	
Almonds,—Hung Yee	...
Apples,—California,—Kam San Ping K	...
" (Chinese)—Tin Chan Ping K	...
" Small,—Hoi Tong	...
" Quince,—Pan Lai Chi	...

Hongkong August 22, 1914.

BUTCHER MEAT

Beef	Sirloin & Prime Cut,—Mei Lung Pa	lb.	22
"	Corned,—Ham Ngau Yuk	"	22
"	Roast,—Shiu	"	22
"	Breast,—Ngau Lam	"	20
"	Scoup,—Tong Yuk	"	24
"	Steak,—Ngau Yuk Pa	"	35
"	do.,—Sirloin,—Ngau Lau	"	26
"	Sauages,—Ngau Chaiang	"	26
Bullock's	Brains,—Know,	per set	12
"	Tongue fresh,—Ngau Li	each	50
"	corned,—Ham Ngau Li	"	60
"	Head,—Ngau Tau	"	14
"	Heart,—Ngau Sum	"	14
"	Hump, Salt,—Ngau Kin	"	24
"	Feet,—Ngau Kark	"	12
"	Kidneys,—Ngau Yiu	"	12
"	Tail,—Ngau Mei	"	22
"	Liver,—Ngau Kon	lb.	14
"	Tripe (undressed),—Ngau To	"	7
Calves'	Head & Feet,—Ngau Chai-tau-kark	set	\$1.20
Mutton	Chop,—Yeung Pui Kwat	lb.	27
"	Leg,—Yeung Pei	"	27
"	Shoulder,—Yeung Shau	"	24
Pigs	Chittlings,—Chu Chong	"	27
"	Brains,—Chu Kiow	per set	24
"	Feet,—Chu Kark	lb.	14
"	Fry,—Chu Ohak	"	16
"	Head,—Chu Tau	"	16
"	Heart,—Chu Sum	each	12
"	Kidneys,—Chu Yiu	"	12
"	Liver,—Chu Con	lb	30
Pork,	Chop,—Chu Pui Kwat	"	28
"	Corned,—Ham Chu Yuk	"	30
"	Leg,—Chu Pa	"	20
"	Fat or Lard,—Chu Tau	"	30
sheep's	Head and Feet,—Chu Tau Kark	set	60
"	Heart,—Young Sum	each	8
"	Kidneys,—Yeung Yiu	"	12
"	Liver,—Yeung Con	lb.	27
"	Smoking Pigs, To Order—Chu Cha.	"	22
"	Suet, Beef,—Sang Ngau Yau	"	22
"	" Mutton,—Sang Yeung Yau	"	27
"	Veal,—Ngau Chai Yuk	"	19
"	Sauages,—Ngau Chai Chang	"	20
Lard,	Chu Yau	"	22

POULTRY

Chioakan,—Kai Chai	...	...	...	...	1b	32
Capons, Large, Small,—Sin Kai	...	...	...	...	"	18
Ducks,—Ap	...	...	...	...	"	32
Doves,—Pan Kau	...	...	...	...	"	18
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan	...	...	...	...	per doz	20
Fowls, Canton,—Kai	...	...	...	...	lb	35
" Hainan,—Hoi Nam Kai	...	...	...	...	"	32
Geese,—Ngo	...	...	...	...	"	24
Pigeons, Canton,—Pak Kup	...	...	...	...	each	30
" Hoihow,—Hoi How Pak Kup,	...	...	...	...	"	24
Turkeys, Cook,—Phor Kai Kung	...	...	...	...	lb.	60
" Hen,—Na	...	...	...	...	"	45

FISH

[illegible]

FRUITS

Almonds—Hung Yee	..	..	..	..	lb	3
Apples (California)—Kam San Ping Kho	..	..	..	..	doz	2
" (Chefoo)—Tin Chan Ping Kho	..	..	..	..	doz	2
" Small—Hoi Tong	..	..	..	..	doz	2
" Quince—Fan Lai Chi	..	..	..	..	each	1

肉食

足解		Lemons, China, — Ning Moong	each	1b
雞	中扒	" " America, — Kum San ...	doz	1b
牛	扒	Lichees Dried, — Lai Chi, small Stone	\$	1b
肉		Fresh,		
牛	扒	Limes, (Saigon) — Sai Kung Ning Moong	each	1b
肉		Mango, Manila, — Lui Sang Mong	doz	1b
牛		Mangosteens, — San Chik Tse	doz	1b
牛		Oranges, (Canton) — San-shing Tim Ching	lb	1b
牛		" Sweet		
利		Pears, (American), — San Shoo Lay	1b	1b
牛		(Canton), Cooking, — Sa Lay	1b	1b
牛		Peanuts, — Fa Sang	1b	1b
心		Persimmons Large, — Hung Chia	1b	1b
牛		Pine-apples, 1st quality, — Poon Tai Paw Law each	1b	1b
牛		2nd, — Chung-tang Paw Law	1b	1b
牛		Plantain, — Tai Cheu	lb	1b
牛		Plums, — Swatow, Hang Lai	1b	1b
牛		Pumelo, Siam, — Chim Lo Yau	each	1b
牛		Shanghai, — Lo Kwai	1b	1b
牛		Walnuts, — Hop Tuo	lb	1b
牛		Green, — Sang Hop Tuo	1b	1b
牛		Water Melon, — (Am.) Kom San Sai Kwa	each	1b
牛		(China) Sai Kwa... ..	1b	1b
牛		Grapes, — Sang Po Tai Tse	lb	1b

VEGETABLES, &c.

油	Artichokes, Shanghai, —Sheung-hoi Ah Chi	lb
猪	Chenck	lb
猪	Beans, (French), Macao, —Oh Moon Fin Tau	lb
猪	" (French) Shanghai, —Sheung Hsi Pin	"
猪	" Sprout, —Ah Cho	"
猪	" Long, —Tau Ko	"
解	Beet Root, —Hung Choh Tai	6ao
肝	Bitter Squash, —Fu Kwa	"
脾	Brinjals, Green, —Ching Yuan	"
骨	" Red, —Hung Ker	"
肉	Cabbage, Chinese, com., —Kai Choy	"
心	Cabbage, Shanghai, —Yeh Choh	"
腰	Cane Shoots, bunch, —Kau Shun	lb
肝	Carrots, —Kam Shum	lb
油	Celery, Chinese, —Tong Kan Choi	"
生	Chillies Dried, —Gon Lat Chin	"
牛	" Red, —Hung Far Chiu	"
生	" Green, —Ching Lat Chiu	"
牛	Curry Stuff, English, —Kar Lee Chiu Lin	"
仔	Cucumbers, —Ching Kwa	"
肉	Garlic, —Que Tau	"
仔	Ginger, young, —Sun Tse Keung	"
腸	" old, —Lo Keung	"
	Horse Radish, Shanghai, —Lik Kan	"
	Indian Corn, —Suk Mai	each
	Lettuce, —Yeung Sang Choh	"
	Water Chestnuts, —Ma Tai	lb
	" Mandarin, —Kwai Lum Ma Tai	"
	Mush Melon, Amer. —Kam-san Hong Kwa	each
	Okra, —	lb
	Onions Bombay, —Yeung Chong Tau	"
	" Green, —Sang Chong	"
	" Shanghai, —Shang-hoi Chong Tau	"
	Parley, —Kun Cho	lb
	Green Peas, —Ching Tau	lb
	Potatoes, Sweet, —Fan Shu	"
	" Shanghai, —Shang-hoi Shu Tsai	"
	" Japan, —Yut Poon Shu Tsai	"
	" American, —Fa Ki Shu Tsai	"
	Pumpkin, —Tong Kwa	"
	Radish, —Hung Lo Pak Tsi	"
	Rhubarb (Fresh), —Tai Wong	"
	Sage, —Tse So	"
	Shallots, —Gon Chung Tau	"
	Spinach, —Yin Choh	"
	Tomatoes, —Fan Ker	"
	Taro, —Wu Tsin	"
	Turnip, Pantl, (Long), —Lo Pak	"
	" English, —Yeung Lo Pak	"
	Vegetable Marrow, —Chit	"
	" (American), —K. —an bit	"
	Water Cross, —Sai Yeung	"
	" Lily root, —Lin Ngac	"
	Yams, —Ta Shu	"
	" English, —Yeung Kan Choh	"
	" Tau	"
	Mushrooms, Fresh, —Sang Cho Kwa	"

The above prices are in accordance with the Government list of maximum charges fixed by Proclamation. The Proclamation also contained the following schedule of maximum retail prices:—

1. Flour:—
 - (a.) Highest Grade, per bag of 50 lb., \$4 00
per lb.,08
 - (b.) Second Grade, per bag of 50 lb., 3.50
per lb.,07
2. Tinned Milk:—
 - (a.) Sweetened Condensed Milk, per 1 lb. tin,30
 - (b.) Unsweetened Condensed Milk, per 1 lb. tin,25
 - (c.) Sterilized Milk, per tin, (18 oz.),25
 - (d.) Sterilized Milk, for 1 litre tin,35
 - (e.) Eagle Brand, per 1 lb. tin,33
 - (f.) Skimmed Milk, per 1 lb. tin20
3. Sugar:—

Cube, (in 6 lb. tins), per tin,	1 00
Refined Crystallized, per lb.,	12
Granulated, per lb.,	12
Sole, No. 1 quality, per lb.,	11
No. 2 " " " "	10
4. Frozen Meat:—

The Dairy Farm prices for frozen food and other stores published on 1st August, 1914, are the maximum retail prices for the articles enumerated in the price list of that date.

5. Market Produce:—(See above)
6. The prices of provisions imported from countries other than China (excepting those above enumerated) may not be raised more than 15 per cent. above the retail prices prevailing in the Colony on the 25th July, 1914.

Note.—In consideration of the loss sustained by discount on subsidiary goods, payment for all articles of food not exceeding \$2 in value (in which a maximum price has been fixed) shall if made immediately, still be subject to an additional charge of 7 per cent.

Selling		T/T. Marks..... Nom.	
T/T	1/9	Demand Germany.....	re
Demand	1/10 3/16	T/T. France	
30 d/s	1/10 1/2	On Bangkok	Nom
60 d/s	1/9 5/16	On Saigon	
4 m/s	1/10 1/4	On Bankok	88
T/T Shanghai	75 1/2	Buyin r.	
Private 30 d/s tight		4 m/s. L/O	1/10
T/T Singapore	75 1/2	4 m/s. D/P	1/10 3/16
T/T Japan	86	6 m/s. L/O	1/10 3/8
T/T India	131 1/2	30 d/s San Fco & M.	1 10 1/4
Demand India	131 1/2	30 d/s San Fco & N.Y.	44 1/2
T/T Bombay		4 m/s. Marks	
Demand Bombay	131 1/2	4 m/s. France	
T/T Calcutta		6 m/s. do	
Demand Calcutta	131 1/2	Gold Leaf per tael	\$59.10
Demand Manila	86	Sovereign	11.30 Nom
T/T. San Fco & N.Y.	42 1/2	Bar Silver, ready	24 1/4
Demand, New York	43	forward	
T/T Java	105	Bank of England rate	
Subsidiary Coins.		Opium Quotations.	
Discount per \$100:		July 27	
Chinese	20 cts. pieces \$12 3/4	Malwa, New	\$8.300 per p
Chinese	10	Malwa, Old	8.300
Hongkong, 20	\$ 9 5/8	atma, New	9.325 per ch
Hongkong, 10	\$ 9 3/4	atma, Old	9.100
		Benares, New	9.050
		Benares, Old	8.425

Subsidiary Coins.		Opium Quotations.	
Discount per \$100:		Malwa, New	July 27 \$500 per p
Chinese...20 cts. pieces	\$1234	Malwa, Old	3300
Chinese...10	\$134	Patna, New	9.325 per ch.
Hongkong...20	\$ 956	Patna, Old	9.100
Hongkong...10	\$ 994	Bombay, New	9.050
		Bombay, Old	8.425

[illegible]



How to Keep Healthy in the Hot Season.

"In the great heat of Lahore, where it is especially trying, Mr. Kensington and I have taken Sanatogen, and we have both found it a wonderful restorative and nerve tonic."

So writes the wife of Mr. Justice Kensington, and she adds: "Sanatogen is also the best cure for digestive troubles that I have come across."

Now, it is your nerves and digestion which suffer most during the excessive heat, that is why you particularly need a course of Sanatogen at this time of the year. Start taking it at once—it is certain to do you a great deal of good. It will enable you to stand the heat better, and to feel brighter and more vigorous, both physically and mentally, than would otherwise be possible.

Enrich your Blood.

Not only do your nerves and digestion need Sanatogen—your blood needs it too. For the blood deteriorates at this season; it becomes deficient both in red corpuscles—the oxygen carriers—and in white corpuscles, the "police-men" of the body, whose duty it is to slay disease germs when they get into the system. Sanatogen greatly multiplies these red and white corpuscles, thereby invigorating the whole system and increasing its powers of resistance to disease, so that you are much less likely to suffer from fevers, boils, liver affections, and stomach and bowel complaints which are so prevalent just now.

Sir H. Hesketh Bell,
K.C.M.G.,

Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Leeward Islands, writes:

"For a man doing hard mental work in an enervating climate, there is, according to my experience, no better invigorator than Sanatogen."

The Hon. Mr. Justice Casper, writes:

"I have been taking Sanatogen on and off for the past three years, and find it very beneficial. Many people I know take Sanatogen and appreciate it."

Mr. Eden Phillpotts, the well-known Novelist, writes:

"Sanatogen is of real value to the brain worker, a tonic and a food combined. I can give it high praise from personal experience."

Mr. Arnold Bennett, the famous Novelist and Dramatist, writes:

"The tonic effect of Sanatogen on me is simply wonderful."

Sanatogen
THE FOOD-TONIC

There is another way in which Sanatogen proves of great service. Even temperate people are naturally inclined at this time to depend too much on alcohol and other stimulants, as a means of counteracting the languor, depression and irritability from which all Europeans suffer. Sanatogen corrects this tendency, because it gives just that mental and emotional exhilaration which is needed—and gives it permanently, without any reaction or other injurious effects. This, of course, is due to its powerful, yet quite healthy and natural, influence on the brain cells.

Take Sanatogen regularly.

There is no doubt that you need Sanatogen—everybody does during this weather. And your own doctor will recommend you to take it regularly, as a genuine and safe invigorator. Why not start taking it to-day—and here and now—before your vital energy is further depressed by the heat? Buy a bottle at the nearest Chemist's. And drop us a post-card—mentioning this paper—for a Free Copy of "The Art of Living." Address: A. Wulff and Co., 6, Klakring Road, Shanghai.

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED.

NEW & IMPORTANT BOOKS.

LE NU AU SALON 1914.....	3.75	BIBLIOGRAPHY OF OSCAR WILDE by Stuart Maxon.....	20.00
UNPUBLISHED LETTERS OF LADY BULWER-LYTTON by A. E. Chailon.....	9.00	OSCAR WILDE & MYSELF by Lord Alfred Douglas.....	9.00
SHARPS, FLATS, GAMBLERS & RACENERS by Dick Luckman.....	10.50	PROMINENT PUGILISTS OF TO-DAY by J.G.B. Lynch.....	2.25
MY SPANISH YEAR by Mrs. Bernard Whitehead.....	9.00	THE MYSTERY OF EDWIN DROOD by Charles Dickens. Completed in 1871 by W. E. C.	1.75
BRITISH SHIPPING: Its History, Organization & Importance.....	2.25	"BLAST" a new illustrated quarterly.....	2.25
THE COLLECTIVIST STATE IN THE MAKING by Emil Davis.....	4.50	NEW NOVELS AT 5/6 EACH	
THE FINANCIAL SYSTEM OF THE UNITED KINGDOM by Henry Higgins.....	5.25	THE GREATER LAW by Victoria Cross.....	
CONGRESSIONAL GOVERNMENT by Woodrow Wilson.....	4.50	TANSY by T. Edwards.....	
THE MYTHS OF THE NORTH AMERICAN INDIANS by Lewis Spence.....	0.50	THE ULSTERMEN by Frankfort Moore.....	
		THE BELFRY by M. Baillie Swanson.....	
		HIS OWN LAW by Frank Barrett.....	

"IT IS WHAT YOU GET MORE THAN WHAT YOU PAY. THE DOUBLE STRENGTH MEANS DOUBLE VALUE."

LOTUS MOKHA
IS UNIFORMLY EXCELLENT

Obtainable Everywhere.

RUTTONJEE & SON.

POST OFFICE

All the Homeward Siberian Mails despatched from Hongkong up to and including that of the 18th July, have reached London.

The Public will be advised when notice of arrival of the five remaining mails sent to London via Siberia, viz., E. of India, Yark, Korea, Kanchow, and Paul Locat, is received.

The Parcel Post service to Egypt and countries beyond, is for the present suspended.

The Parcel Post Service via Siberia to countries in Europe, other than Russia, is suspended.

The Despatch of the Mails to Europe via Siberia has been resumed.

All correspondence for Europe, unless specially subscribed will be sent via Siberia.

MAILS CLOSE TO-MORROW.

Holhow, Pakhol & Halphong—Per KAIFONG, 2nd Sept, 8 a.m.

Swatow, Ningpo, Shanghai & N. China—Per HUPEH, 2nd Sept, 9 a.m.

Swatow—Per HAIMUN, 2nd Sept, 9 a.m.

Ningpo, Shai & N. China—Per WING-SANG, 2nd Sept, 10 a.m.

Chafoo & Tientsin—Per CHIPSHING, 2nd Sept, 10 a.m.

Bangkok—Per LINAN, 2nd Sept, 2 p.m.

Shanghai & N. China—Per LIEN-SHING, 2nd Sept, 4 p.m.

THURSDAY, 3rd Sept.

Holhow, Halphong & Pakhol—Per HONGKONG, 3rd Sept, 8 a.m.

Salgon, Straits, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt and Europe via Marseilles—Per PAUL LOCAT, 3rd Sept, 10 a.m.

Sandakan—Per HINSANG, 3rd Sept, 10 a.m.

Formosa via Keelung, Japan via Moli, Victoria B.C. and Tacoma—Per SEATLE E.M. 3rd Sept, 1 p.m.

Shanghai & N. China—Per LUCHOW, 3rd Sept, 2 p.m.

Wol-hai-wai Chafoo & Tientsin—Per HUGHOW, 3rd Sept, 2 p.m.

FRIDAY, 4th Sept.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAI-CHING, 4th Sept, 9 a.m.

Bangkok—Per HILD, 4th Sept, 4 p.m.

SATURDAY, 5th Sept.

Philippine Is., Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand via Thursday Is.—Per IASABA MARU, 5th Sept, 10 a.m.

Shanghai & N. China—Per CHENAN, 5th Sept, 4 p.m.

SUNDAY, 6th Sept.

Swatow—Per HAIMUN, 6th Sept, 9 a.m.

TUESDAY, 8th Sept.

Philippine Is.—Per CHINHUA, 8th Sept, 2 p.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAI-YANG, 8th Sept, 9 a.m.

Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai, North China, Japan, via Moli, Victoria B.C. & Seattle, (Wash)—Per Y HAMA MARU, 8th Sept, 2 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 9th Sept.

Straits & Ceylon—Per KAMO MARU, 9th Sept, 9 a.m.

MONDAY, 1st Sept.

Philippine Is., Australia, Tasmania & New Zealand via Port Darwin—Per TAIYUAN, 1st Sept, 11 a.m.

The Dum-dum Bullet.

The hollow-nosed "Dum-Dum" bullets were manufactured at Dum-Dum, a town in British India, and occasioned much controversy in 1899 owing to the fact that they were supposed to have been used by the British during the Boer War. They were not in fact used by the British during that war. Their peculiarity consists in their expanding on impact, and thus creating a ugly wound. They were adopted in India for frontier fighting owing to the fear of the use of a type of bullet to stop the ravages of Indian tribesmen. The proposal made at the second Hague Conference to prohibit the use of these bullets by international agreement was agreed to by all the Powers except Great Britain and the United States.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED.

Holow, Nov. 22, 840, Kunder, 31st Aug.—Bangkok, 22nd Aug, Rio—Order.

Polynesian, Nov. 22, 843, Lemoir, 1st Inst.—Marselles, Gen.—M. M.

Yuen-sang, Br. 22, 120, Touch, 1st Inst.—Manda, 29th ult, Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Liddesdale, Br. 22, 128, Farfor, 1st Inst.—Durban, 31st ult, Gen.—D. & Co.

Luchow, Br. 22, 128, Meathrel, 31st ult.—Shanghai, 29th ult, Gen.—B. & S.

Halmun, Br. 22, 641, A. H. Stewart, 1st Inst.—Swatow, 31st ult, Gen.—D. L. & Co.

Hulchow, Br. 22, 120, Shano, 30th Aug.—Tientsin, 23rd Aug, Gen.—B. & S.

Haldin, Nov. 22, 1035, J. J. Jorgensen, 31st Aug.—Java, 31st Aug, Gen.—C. J. L.

Kwango, Br. 22, 123, V. J. Spink, 31st Aug.—Salgon, 28th Aug, Rio—Chinese.

Hild, Nov. 22, 720, G. Jenson, 31st Aug.—Bangkok, 22nd Aug, Rio—Chinese.

DEPARTED.

August 31.

Halmun for Swatow

Haing for Foochow via Amoy

Yingohow for Shanghai via Swatow

Wada Maru for Moli

Toyo Maru for Newchwang

Chiphong for Canton

Leunahing for Canton

Hanoi for Haiphong via Holhow

Nuestra Señora la Paz for Manila

Maria Luisa for Manila

Kawachi Maru for Kobe via Shanghai

Tatarax for San Francisco via Manila

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

August 31.

Luchow for Canton

Hulchow for Canton

Tango Maru for Yokohama via Nanki

September 1.

Chongys for Kwong Chau Wan

Tenn for Hoi o via M. nlla

Kwangsh for Shanghai

Chingohow for Kwangyoo

Polynesian for Yokohama via Shanghai

Hilv for Bangkok

Holjun Maru for Kamarang Bay

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per s.s. Tango Maru for Japan etc.—Mr. & Mrs. J. B. Reis, Capt. F. H. Gar, Hon. Col. & Lady H. W. Trefusis, Mrs. O. Blair, Mrs. R. A. Blair, T. Takahashi, Major and Mrs. T. M. Osborne, Mr. & Mrs. J. V. Berkem, Mrs. E. M. Eberly, M. Kojima, Miss A. G. M. Skinner, Mrs. K. Yoshino, & Sonoda, Mrs. E. Takahashi, H. Yoshino, Mr. & Mrs. R. M. C. J. S. Uchimura, S. Yuda, Miss E. E. Yates, M. A. H. Sheppard, L. Ruzor, Dr. Muerco, Barthelemy, Mursour, Rev. G. Barmon, Malile & J. W. White.

SHIPS PASSED THE CANAL.

London, 17 July.

Arrivals from China—Brisgavia, Polynesian.

The following vessels have passed the Canal—Bismarck, Prinzess Alice, Scandinavia, Vorwarts.

London, 21 July.

Arrivals from China—Agapenor, P. Ludwig, Arabia, Nordnorway.

The following vessels have passed the Canal—Brasilia, Cordillere, G. oben, H. tachi Maru, Indran, Kashima Maru, Nippon, Crestes, Siam.

London, 24 July.

Arrivals from China—Africa, Cathay.

The following vessels have passed the Canal—Porosus, Phenix.

London, 23 July.

Arrival from China—Hitachi Maru.

The following vessels have passed the Canal—Bismarck, Prinzess Alice, Scandinavia, Vorwarts.

London, 31 July.

Arrivals from China—Brisgavia, Polynesian, F. Balow, Goeben.

The following vessels have passed the Canal—Bismarck, Prinzess Alice, Scandinavia, Vorwarts.

Arrivals from China—Brisgavia, Polynesian, F. Balow, Goeben.

The following vessels have passed the Canal—Bismarck, Prinzess Alice, Scandinavia, Vorwarts.

Arrivals from China—Brisgavia, Polynesian, F. Balow, Goeben.

The following vessels have passed the Canal—Bismarck, Prinzess Alice, Scandinavia, Vorwarts.

Arrivals from China—Brisgavia, Polynesian, F. Balow, Goeben.

The following vessels have passed the Canal—Bismarck, Prinzess Alice, Scandinavia, Vorwarts.

Arrivals from China—Brisgavia, Polynesian, F. Balow, Goeben.

The following vessels have passed the Canal—Bismarck, Prinzess Alice, Scandinavia, Vorwarts.

Arrivals from China—Brisgavia, Polynesian, F. Balow, Goeben.

The following vessels have passed the Canal—Bismarck, Prinzess Alice, Scandinavia, Vorwarts.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 31st at 11.00—Pressure has decreased slightly along the coast from Foochow to Tourane, and from Formosa to the S. Philippines.

No returns from Japanese stations.

At 6 a.m. this morning the typhoon was nearly stationary over S. Formosa.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District Forecast.

1 Hongkong and Neighbourhood..... N.W. winds, moderate; fine.

2 Formosa Channel..... Cyclonic gales.

3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamecks..... The same as No. 1.

4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan..... Light or variable winds.

China Coast Meteorological Register, 31st Aug. a.m.

Station Hour Barometer Temperature Humidity Wind Force Weather.

Wootock 7a 29.85 73 95 3 0rm

Namur 6a 29.85 73 95 3 0rm

Hokodato 6a 29.85 73 95 3 0rm

Tokio 6a 29.85 73 95 3 0rm

Koshi 6a 29.85 73 95 3 0rm

Nagasaki 6a 29.85 73 95 3 0rm

Kagima 6a 29.85 73 95 3 0rm

Oshima 6a 29.85 73 95 3 0rm

Yokohama 6a 29.85 73 95 3 0rm

Yokohama 6a 29.85 73 95 3 0rm

Yokohama 6a 29.85 73 95 3 0rm

Yokohama 6a 29.85 73 95 3 0rm

Yokohama 6a 29.85 73 95 3 0rm

Yokohama 6a 29.85 73 95 3 0rm

Yokohama 6a 29.85 73 95 3 0rm

Yokohama 6a 29.85 73 95 3 0rm

Yokohama 6a 29.85 73 95 3 0rm

Yokohama 6a 29.85 73 95 3 0rm

Yokohama 6a 29.85 73 95 3 0rm

Yokohama 6a 29.85 73 95 3 0rm

Yokohama 6a 29.85 73 95 3 0rm

Yokohama 6a 29.85 73 95 3 0rm

Yokohama 6a 29.85 73 95 3 0rm

Yokohama 6a 29.85 73 95 3 0rm

Yokohama 6a 29.85 73 95 3 0rm

Yokohama 6a 29.85 73 95 3 0rm

Yokohama 6a 29.85 73 95 3 0rm

Yokohama 6a 29.85 73 95 3 0rm

Yokohama 6a 29.85 73 95 3 0rm

Yokohama 6a 29.85 73 95 3 0rm

Yokohama 6a 29.85 73 95 3 0rm

Yokohama 6a 29.85 73 95 3 0rm

Yokohama 6a 29.85 73 95 3 0rm

Yokohama 6a 29.85 73 95 3 0rm

Yokohama 6a 29.85 73 95 3 0rm

Yokohama 6a 29.85 73 95 3 0rm

Yokohama 6a 29.85 73 95 3 0rm

Yokohama 6a 29.85 73 95 3 0rm

Yokohama 6a 29.85 73 95 3 0rm

Yokohama 6a 29.85 73 95 3 0rm

Yokohama 6a 29.85 73 95 3 0rm

Yokohama 6a 29.85 73 95 3 0rm

Yokohama 6a 29.85 73 95 3 0rm

Yokohama 6a 29.85 73 95 3 0rm

Yokohama 6a 29.85 73 95 3 0rm

Yokohama 6a 29.85 73 95 3 0rm

Yokohama 6a 29.85 73 95 3 0rm

Yokohama 6a 29.85 73 95 3 0rm

Yokohama 6a 29.85 73 95 3 0rm

Yokohama 6a 2